The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The steamer River Belle was burned at New York, yesterday.

—One thousand and ten Mennonites arrived in New York on Wednesday.

—A dispatch from Helena, Ark., says the entire business portion of Greenville, Miss., was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night.

—General John E. Allison, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, shot and killed himself there, on Thursday. The cause of the suicide is unknown.

—A large number of freight agents from the Southwest are assembled in Memphis for the purpose of arranging transfer tariffs, for the Southwestern railroads.

—John McNulty died in Detroit, Mich., yesterday, from the effects of poison taken under the supposition that it was quinine—the result of a mistake of a druggist.

—The ascension of Prof. King in a balloon, the Buffalo, which was to have taken place in Cleveland yesterday, was postponed till to-day on account of the heavy rain.

—The St. Louis Pork Packers' Association has adopted a resolution that none but practical pork packers or curers of meat should compose the National Convention.

—At Cherokee, Alabama, on Wednesday, young Rodgers, son of the town marshal, was shot and instantly killed in a saloon, by John McCloskey, son of the Circuit Court Clerk at Tuscumbia.

—Senator Patterson, Judge McCay and Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Texas, called upon President Grant, at Long Branch, on Thursday morning, and had a long interview with him in relation to Louisiana affairs.

—A dispatch from Marshall, Ills., says over three hundred feet of the trestle work on the New Paris & Danville Railroad fell on Thursday wounding four persons—James Allen, seriously, and John N. White, Jno. Sears and Harrison White, slightly.

—In May, 1872, Sidney Dillon filed a bill against George M. Barnard *et al.*, assignee, and William T. Hart *et al.*, trustees of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, to enforce a lien on the property. The defendants filed demurrers on the 2d of September following, and on Thursday Judge Shipley gave a decision sustaining the demurrer.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made last Wednesday night to throw the southern bound train off the track on the Memphis & Louisville, railroad at Big Hatcher river, near Brownsville, by fastening cross ties on the track. The obstruction was discovered by the engineer in time to prevent the engine striking it hard. Otherwise a frightful accident would have occurred, as the obstruction was placed on a high embankment.

A BRIDEGROOM.

The Sort of One an Old Bachelor Makes.

I am still married, and intend remaining so for some months to come. But marriage is a fearful and risky business. No one knows what may turn up on either side, temper and temperament are such peculiar things. However, all as yet is quiet on the Potomac. The marriage service has never been fully written out. People who marry don't know what they are promising. The bond should read: "You promise to take this man or this woman for life; you must not after this walk or talk with any other woman, if you are a man, or any other man, if you are a woman, save in the most circumspect and guarded manner; you must not become interested in any other woman; if you are interested you must not show it; you must consider you wife or your husband as the incomparable man or woman in the universe; there must be none other like unto him or her; if there be, or you think there be, you must if possible, not believe it, or try not to believe it; you must now be wholly devoted to each other; you must now also lay aside all remembrance of your old flames; you must get rid of the idea that you ever had any regard for them; if you had, you must try and make yourself believe you had not, and if such a notion will stick to you, you must never mention it to each other, or there will be a row."

Young man and young woman, you think that this divine institution of courtship is to last for ever. You think it is always going to be an ecstatic pleasure to trudge a mile through mud and rain to buy Seraphini Asa a paper of pins. But this state of things can't last. It's too high pressure. It must settle down. When you are married, and she is yours and you are hers, and the novelty of the affair is over, and you are fairly settled down into "old married folks," then comes the test. Then, if you have been a crabbed old bachelor, full of little whims, habits, and peculiarities as is the fretful porcupine of quills, then will come the tug of war. Don't you recollect how, when single, and you came home after some tedious business, heated, tired, irritable, and disgusted with the world, and got alone in your room, how you used to fling books and bladders and needles about, and swear and thrash around for an hour or two before you simmered down into comparative calmness? Well, matrimony won't cure this—at least at first. But you mustn't cut up so now. Even a temporary raving maniac is not a proper or a proper person for a young woman to be shut up alone with; and if, on entering, she sees trouble written on your face, and asks you, "What's the matter?" and you reply, "Oh, nothing," because you don't want to be spoken to, and don't feel ill, it annoys and irritates you to be so interrogated, and still she persists in asking, "What's the matter?" and still you try to say, 'Oh, nothing," as mildly as you can, only it won't be said mildly, and it comes off your tongue as a pistol shot, and you would just then like to bite somebody's head off. Oh, won't you at such a time wonder where the amiability, the oil, the sugar, the honey, the sunshine of courtship has all gone? And how will you feel—you who have been accustomed to go in and out of your own bachelor's den without inquiry or hindrance? How will you feel as you start to go out for the purpose of getting a drink around the corner, to hear her say, "Where are you going?" and this a dozen times a day, and every time it is asked, you must stand and rack your brains for a new lie.

But I have learned a great deal during my short matrimonial career. I would not have remained single if only for the sake of the information I've gained. I know now, in the first place, that one's wife is never in the least wrong. If there's a row, its you, all you, every bit your fault. You may labor by the hour trying to make her own up that there being one pound averdupois or sixteen ounces of blame between you, you are willing to take fifteen ounces of that blame, provided she will but shoulder the remaining ounce, and she won't. When she says she will be only five minutes getting ready to go out, it means an hour and when she says she's all ready it means fifteen minutes more for putting on the final touches. She may never be considered really dressed until fairly out of the house and round the corner, and even then the chances are that she has forgotten gloves or handkerchief.

If there was a bedroom a mile long, and her entire wardrobe could be packed in a bandbox, still you'd find portions of that wardrobe scattered along the whole mile of dressing room. She's a nice thing to look at when put together, but this wonderful creation is evolved from a chaos interminable of pins, ribbons, rags, powder, thread, brushes, combs, and laces.

If there were 7,000 days in a year in your room, and you asked but for one to be kept inviolate and sacred for your own private use, that particular one would be full of hairpins, ribbons, and soiled cuffs. Some provision, some protection in this matter, should be inserted in the marriage service.—*Letter from Prentice Mulford in the San Francisco Bulletin.*

STATE BREVITIES.

GREENVILLE had a $30,000 fire the other day.

DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN, of Cambria borough, died from a sunstroke Monday evening last.

THE amount of grain shipped to Liverpool from Philadelphia by the steamships of the American line during August reaches the neighborhood of 150,000 bushels.

THE annual parade of the Titusville Fire Department took place on Tuesday. The "boys" made a grand display. In a race between the home company, the "Drake" won and secured the silver trumpet.

JAMES HESS, formerly Sergeant of Co. A, Ninety-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, while out on a gunning expedition near Port Carbon, on Monday, accidentally shot himself dead—the gun exploding prematurely.

WM. LAMBACH, of Shenandoah, who had been annoyed by boys stealing the fruit in his orchard, became incensed at fresh depredations Monday night, and shot and killed a lad named Maguire. Intense excitement prevails in the community over the affair.

MR. MICHAEL PENROD, whose home is at Bolivar, and who has been a railroader for some time past, had one of his legs taken off at Blairsville Intersection, about noon on Tuesday, by having the limb horribly crushed beneath the wheels of a freight train, and subsequently amputated.

SAMUEL HUMES PORTER, a nephew of ex-Governor David R. Porter, who was for some years a prominent Democrat and held a position at Washington under Buchanan's administration, died in the prison at Harrisburg, where he had been taken on Saturday night. He had on that evening a paralytic stroke on the street. A cab was taken to the prison instead of the hospital.

THE Norristown *Herald* says: The great cattle plague, the Texas ticks, which seem to be infesting all parts of the country, has made its appearance in Montgomery county. In the vicinity of Line Lexington the insects have appeared in large numbers, and have occasioned much alarm among the farmers. We have been informed by a gentleman residing in that neighborhood that it is estimated that over one hundred head of cattle have died from that cause within the last ten days.

FIRST EDITION.

THE GEYSERS.

The Iceland Wonders Graphically Sketched.

The Land of the Geysers and its Peculiarities—The Boiling Springs as they Actually Appear—The Geysers in Action—A Brilliant Exhibition Worth a Long Journey to See.

Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, after a visit to the Iceland Geysers, writes

Geographical Delusions.

The picture of the Geysers, over which the youth of America (who are the hope of their country) have gaped in all their geographies, give no notion of the dreary magnificence of the scenery about them. The pictures and the letters tell us of pillars of boiling water bursting from the ground with tremendous violence, enveloped in whirling clouds of scalding steam; and this appears to occur in a narrow gorge, where one would suppose it might be difficult for the light of the sun to penetrate, whereas the Geysers are actually placed on the stage of one of the grandest theaters on the earth.

As we rode around the corner of the mountain of which the guide said "Behind that is Geyser," we saw, about three miles away (it turned out) northeastward, at least a dozen effusions of steam, white and rushing as when the safety valve of one of our great river boats opens, or as when the boiler opens instead of the valve. Distances during the afternoon, owing to

The Purity of the Air,

which was like that of an African desert, had been deceptive. Mountains that one would think five miles distant, were at least ten miles from us; and mighty Hekla, though cloudy at the summit, drew nigh, and her snowy front was like newly cut marble; while our shadows, cast by the declining sun, were defined with a sharpness that was curious. The lesson of this experience was lost to us the moment we saw the steam of the Geysers, and the three miles were regarded as one. The cry was raised, as the line of jets of steam hovered to a great height, that there was an eruption that must be seen before it was everlastingly too late. The enchantment of distance could not be forever lent to the Geysers, and after

"Tramp, tramp, through the marsh,
Splash, splash, along the river,"

we reached the enchanted land, the porous earthen shell over a boiling gulf of sulphur.

The "Geysers."

The troubled pool of the Great Geyser is a basin about forty feet across, shallow at the edges, lined with sulphur deposits, deepening gradually but quite perceptibly toward the center, where you see, as you look, signs of an immense champagne glass, a tube ten or twelve feet in diameter, through which bubbles of gas rise, and deep enough, evidently, to be healed by the internal fires. The water in the basin is never still, and only ceases to overflow for a short time after each of the grand eruptions. The greater part of the overflow is on the eastern side, though there are channels to the south and almost everywhere supplied. The water is hot that it scalds the fingers very quickly. The touch that tests it must be rapid, or it will be too convincing for the comfort of any but a very thick-skinned person, or an enthusiast for demonstrative investigation. There is

A Pillar of Cloud

over the Great Geyser always, and the stream that flows from the basin can be traced several rods by the steam as a fog is sometimes seen to rise from a river. At night, when the Geyser throbs ("thumps" they call it here) and there is a sudden overflow—a jet of boiling water which must not be confounded with the explosive eruptions—the heavy rush of hot water down the sharp descent of the cone through the cold air sends up a cloud of vapor that gives to the spot a serious appearance of volcanic activity, and the smoking brook is highly suggestive of a stream of lava.

Fifty yards south of the Great Geyser is a pool of seething water, or two pools in one, together, perhaps sixteen feet by twenty in length, length, and as it is not subject to sudden entire breaks, it may be examined very closely, and with entire complacency.

It was here in the absence of fuel that salmon from the neighboring river was wrapped in a napkin and boiled, and that cans of meat were suspended on strings, immersed for half an hour, and found well cooked, and that hot water for toddies was provided for those who did not mind

The Taste of Steaming Sulphur

subdued by the potent flavor of brandy—so that, taken all in all, a hot supper costs no more than a cold one. While our meals were being prepared in this superb kettle, it was noticed that the stone on which the cook and admiring spectators stood, was "too thin"—especially as it was a mere shell over the boiling water. As it was thought to be unsafe to be stewed along with the fish, the locality of the kitchen, and point of observation, was shifted to a spot that seemed at least to be more solidly based.

The Stokr.

The Stokr is about one hundred and fifty yards from the double pool, and is without a cone—in fact the orifice of this most entertaining of the hot and gushing springs is in a depression, and is like the mouth of a well eight by ten feet, in rocky soil, with a rugged channel leading southward worn by the ejected water. Looking into this pit the water is seen boiling close to the surface, or heard roaring beneath the whirls of steam. It was the habit of the Stokr to spout on other days than every six hours; and so exactly was the outburst on time that the hours were told by it. This regularity has been utterly disturbed by the use of turf to feed the fires of the steamers. A traveler, many years ago, discovered that he could produce an eruption at will by

Throwing Turf Into This Hot Well,

and no visitor omits to try the experiment, or fails to produce the desired effect in a few minutes, unless he gives an overdose, when there are mutterings and rumbling and tedious delays. The Little Geyser spouts from a hole not larger than a stovepipe, that seems to have been bored through a solid surface rock. It is fifty feet or more below the level of the Great Geyser, and three hundred yards distant. The vehemence with which the little fellow hisses and squirts, and the vicious energy displayed when a stone or bit of sod is thrown in, would almost persuade one that behind it was an angered intelligence—something devilish in its venom and fury and persistent spitefulness.

I can not undertake to describe all the Geysers. The earth is as full of them as an old stock-yard is of rat holes, and there are no two alike. Here is a mud hole two or three feet in diameter and about the same depth with a thick black slime at the bottom. As you pass it, you hear a strange drowning sound—a protracted, choking sigh, running into a groan; and looking close, the slime is seen to be boiling; and there are two or three holes of the size bored by beetles, and through them the escaping gas roars and hums like a bubbling teakettle or a swarm of bees.

The King at the Geysers.

"The American Expedition" reached the Geyseyatwo hours before the King of Denmark arrived, and found the tents already pitched for his accommodation. Of course, the monarch in this case had, through his servants, the choice of grounds, and his tents were near the Great Geyser. The news about the big,us was not favorable. He had "gone off" three times within twenty-four hours, and was in an unusual state of quiescence. The angel of peace had breathed on the pertubed pool.

Yesterday, as the Great Geyser remained provokingly quiet, sod was collected to stir up the Strokr, and when it pleased His Gracious Majesty to make his appearance the dose was administered; and sure enough in about ten minutes the water which had been seething and rumbling in the well, not approaching the surface by twelve or fifteen feet, but sending up the smoke of its torment, burst forth with

A Tempestous Bubbling,

after momentarily retiring, came again with fierce surges, rising ten feet in the air; now it partially subsided for an instant only, and then with a shrill blast of steam cast up sods and water, mire and spray fifty feet or more, a splendid display of ungovernable passion and power. A great quantity of water thus discharged ran off in a steamy fog, through the channel cut by similar eruptions. There was a lull for half a dozen seconds, and then a grand outburst. A column of water the full size of the tube of the Geyser appeared perhaps sixty feet in height, and out of that came a jet like a rocket, another sixty, perhaps even another hundred feet; and this occurred, in rapid succession, a dozen times, until all the sod had been thrown into

The Throat of the Diabolical Spring

had been cast up, when the raging waters sunk out of sight with a moan. It was astonishing to witness the violence with which the sods were ejected. Many times they would fall back into the wild fountain, only to be flung higher than ever, until finally thrown quite out of the way; and when the eruption was over, every particle of earth had been washed from them, and they were scattered about—bunches of boiled roots and stems—in limp heaps, like skeins of soaked and tangled hair. Just as the Strokr was giving evidence of contentment at the clearing of his bronchial tubes (so to speak), there was a splashing and snorting further along, and what should it be but the Little Geyser rampant! King Christian IX did not "stand by the lofty mast" very much about that time—indeed, he did not stand upon the order of his going at all, but obeyed the injunction to "go at once." This he did in a style that

Knocked the Breath

out of the staid and courtly old gentlemen about him. He ran, capering like a colt, a foot race with his son for Little Geyser, and had but a moment of breathless time to take in the performance, when the eruption was utterly over, and though he crammed the pesky little spring's hissing mouth with turf and stones, but it would spit its spite no more.

"PASTORAL CALLS."

A Reader Takes Exceptions to the Letter of "An Old Pastor" and Tells What He Thinks About Clerical Visitations.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

I noticed in your issue of Aug. 29 an article on "Pastoral Visits," signed by "An Old Pastor," which, notwithstanding his assertion to the contrary, will hardly be received with favor by the majority of ministers or church members. It is indeed a delicate subject, as you say; but has been suggested only to overcredulous minds from a too careful perusal of the newspaper articles on the great scandal. This article shows a slight knowledge of the duties of every church member for which I should not care to be responsible, and besides, acknowledges an uncommon weakness upon the part of the clergymen in general. If I cannot trust my pastor to visit at my home in my absence, what am I to do when my grocer who is a lively, social man, but who makes no pretensions to religion enters my house to deliver an order? The article referred to simply asks me when I leave home in the morning to lock my doors and take the key with me, that no friend may call, unaware of my absence. If social friendly calls, in the interest of religion, cannot be tolerated from the pastor of the church, it certainly should not be allowed from outsiders.

Because a few unhappy results have been cited from these visits as a reason why the interests of pastoral call should be condemned and abolished, any more than the fact of there being unworthy ministers in the pulpit should be a reason for the cessation of the ministry. The case of the young man of whom the writer speaks is a strong argument in favor of the abolition of these calls, for how can ministers live without being brought into the company of ladies? And we know if the records of the past have any weight, in this matter, that a person who is often in a company of ladies is less liable to err than those who meet them seldom. I need not stop to explain, for in the face will be evident to every thinking mind.

If we abolish these pastoral calls, a feeling of distrust and discord will spring up which will forever banish the fellowship of the church and the confidential relations of the pastor and pastor. It will be too much like going to hear a prisoner preach the gospel, who must be kept within certain bounds, one to whom no lady dare speak without being charged with assisting him to break loose from these bonds. When asked for the reason of this separation of pastor and people, the only answer that can be given will be, "We cannot trust our wives and daughters, and we cannot trust our pastor." Then whom can we trust? We think every Christian would deplore such a state of Christianity.

Chicago, Aug. 29. CANDID.

TEMPERANCE.

State Convention in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 3.—The State Temperance Convention reassembled this morning. The Committee on Organization reported the following preambles:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana: We, the women of Indiana, conscious of the intemperate and appalling increase of the dangers of intemperance, believe it has become our duty, under the Providence of God, to unite our efforts for its extinction. In order to fortify each other in the accomplishment of this end, we band ourselves together for the following specific purposes:—Gospel missionary work to the inebriate, the liquor seller, the poor and the neglected masses hitherto unreached, the organization of a universal sentiment in favor of temperance and sobriety, and against the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; the impression upon the youth of our day of the criminal guilt of the selling, and the fatal danger as well as guilt of thus drinking such liquors; the inculcation of positive sentiments and principles against both as a preparation for the temptations and responsibilities of their future manhood and womanhood; resistance to the encroachments of the liquor traffic in every way which law-abiding Christian women may appropriately and justly do. We shall continue in this work, as if God so direct, while a tippling house in our State exists, while the lives of women and children are blighted, and the bodies and souls of men destroyed by intemperance, and until the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage disqualifies a man for any office in the gift of the people, whether it be municipal, county, State or National. For the accomplishment of these objects, we shall religiously employ all the means which God has placed within our reach, and constantly invoke His aid and guidance.

Resolutions were then adopted endorsing the women's movement, endorsing the central feature of the Baxter law, pledging support to all persons, irrespective of party politics, who will aid in sustaining and improving the temperance cause in the next Legislature, requesting every gospel minister in the State to preach at least one temperance lecture before the State election, declaring that we will not sustain for any office, especially for the Legislature, any man who is opposed to our views relative to temperance legislation.

CHICAGO.

An Order from Gen. Sheridan to Prevent Expeditions Going to the Black Hills.

CHICAGO, September 3.—Lieut. General Sheridan to day sent the following order by telegraph to Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, at St. Paul, Minn.:

"Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit, and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above named. Should Congress open up the country for settlement by extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned is willing to accord support to the settlement of the Black Hills. A duplicate of these instructions has been sent to General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant General."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1874.

Decision in a Bankrupt Case.

Judge Blatchford, in a bankrupt case, gave a decision yesterday to the effect that when the assets of a bankrupt shall reach fifty per cent. of the claims proved against the estate he cannot refuse a discharge unless by consent of a majority in number and value of his creditors, in accordance with the provision of an act of 1868, which the Court holds has not been modified by subsequent legislation.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Conflict in the Southern States.

THE LAWS TO BE ENFORCED.

Instructions to U. S. Marshals and Attorneys.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.

The Outrages in the South.

The following letter was received here today:

"LONG BRANCH, September 2, 1874.—General W. A. Belknap, Secretary of War: Recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show disregard for law, civil rights and personal protection that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized Government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse, until life and property there will receive no protection from the local authorities, until such authority becomes powerless. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the Government to give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed, and the localities where the greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Law Department of the Government, and will be directed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement Act. No instructions need, therefore, be given to the troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney General or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT."

Consultation on Southern Affairs.

Attorney General Williams and Secretary Belknap have returned from Long Branch. They had a consultation at the War Department to-day with Secretary Bristow. It is understood that the conference had reference to the condition of affairs in the South. Senator Chandler arrived at the War Department during the consultation, and was in attendance. The results of the meeting are not definitely known, but it is intimated by excellent authority that immediate official action of important character will be taken. Senator West had an interview with the Secretary of War.

The Laws to be Enforced in the South.

As the result of the Conference held at the War Department at noon to-day, the following was issued this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, September 3, 1874.—Sir: Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your district by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise, and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidating peaceable and law abiding citizens, and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an act of Congress passed April 9, 1866, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication," and to another passed April 20, 1874, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," and to one passed May 6th, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," which, with their amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood within the jurisdiction of the General Government. I consider it my duty, in view of these outrages, to charge you with all the power necessary and despatch to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. You will call upon the United States officers stationed at different and convenient points in your district for the purpose of giving you all needful aid in the discharge of your duties. And generally, and, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action not in violation of law, but protection to all classes of citizens, while said duties are being performed. Any forcible and unlawful resistance to the execution of the elective franchise and the enjoyment of other rights and privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws as citizens of the United States. These instructions are issued by authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respec fully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The above was addressed to United States marshals and attorneys, and is prepared with the approval and endorsement of the President, to whom the substantial points were submitted before the visit of the Attorney General to Long Branch.

Proposed Interview with the President.

Senator West and Representatives Sypher and Morey, of Louisiana, Senator Spencer and Representative Hayes, of Alabama, and Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, had made arrangements for an interview with President Grant at Long Branch on Saturday, with reference to the condition of affairs in their respective States, but as Attorney General Williams' instructions to marshals and attorneys in the Southern States meet their respective cases, the interview may be abandoned as unnecessary.

Troops Wanted in Louisiana.

Marshal Packard, of Louisiana, made a requisition several days ago for troops to enforce process in that State. Senator West desired the troops at Holly Springs to be removed to New Orleans, believing their mere presence would have a good moral effect, while they might be employed under the usual limitations and restrictions in the Enforcement Act.

Personal.

Judge Williams will leave Washington tonight for the North.

Secretary Belknap will remain in the city for a week or ten days.

POLITICAL.

Missouri People's State Convention

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The People's State Convention has nearly all day, completing their ticket. The full ticket is as follows: Governor, Wm. Gentry; Lieutenant Governor, S. W. Headlee; Secretary of State, W. R. Lefelt; Auditor, E. C. Hale; Treasurer, John H. Fisse; Attorney General, D. S. Twitchell; Register of Lands, A. Quarry; Superintendent of Public Schools, John Monteith; Supreme Judges, Howell Monroe, long term, and Lewis Houck, short term.

Congressional Conventions.

OMAHA, NEB., September 3.—In the Convention to day, Patrick Hawes was nominated contingent Congressman.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—The Democratic Convention which met at Hagerstown, yesterday, nominated William Walsh for Congress. Montgomery Blair was one of the defeated candidates.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 3.—In the Eighth District Democratic Congressional Convention, Alex. H. Stephens was nominated.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The Democracy of the Eighth Missouri District, in convention today, unanimously nominated R. P. Bland for reelection to Congress.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 3.—At the Republican Congressional Convention held in this city to day, representing the First Congressional District of West Virginia, General Nathan Goff, of Harrison county, was nominated on the third ballot. Col. Benjamin Wilson, of the same county, is the Democratic nominee. An animated canvass is looked for. The present member, John J. Davis, was elected two years ago by a combination of Republicans and Independent Democrats. It is not known exactly what complexion the present canvass will take.

DETROIT, MICH., September 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh District renominated O. D. Conger.

Election in Wyoming Territory.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 3.—The election returns are nearly all in, and give Steele, Democrat, a majority of between five and six hundred, which will elect him Delegate by double the majority that he received two years ago. The Democratic ticket was generally successful throughout the Territory.

MINNESOTA.

Investigating the Affairs of the Late State Auditor — Damaging Revelations Expected.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 3.—The air is full of rumors regarding revelations expected to be made by the Legislative committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late State Auditor, Chas. McHath. The committee has sat during the recess, and is now in session in this city, and will complete the report and present it to the Governor to morrow. Damaging revelations are expected, and are semi-officially endorsed by the members of the committee. Their report is not yet completed, and their conclusions cannot be obtained to-night, but if current rumor is not more than unusually at fault, the report will attempt to show that Charles McHrath, formerly State Auditor, has profited largely from his official management of the school funds of the State, rumor says to the amount of $60,000. It is also rumored that the late Gov. Horace Austin is implicated in the alleged dishonest operations of McHrath.

HARRISBURG.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Discharge George O. Evans.

HARRISBURG, September 3.—The Supreme Court, full bench, to-day, refused to grant a discharge to George O. Evans, on the grounds, first, that the insolvent laws of Pennsylvania did not extend to debts due to the Commonwealth; and, second, that if they did, he could not be discharged, for the reason that he received money as agent of the State.

FOREIGN.

Revolutionist Tendencies in Italy.

Red Republican and International Clubs Closed by the Government.

CANADA.

The Northwest Expedition.

OTTAWA, ONT., September 3.—A telegram has been received from the northwest expeditionary force, dated Old Wines Creek, August 12, reporting that the expedition was then encamped about 480 miles from Dufferin. The horses were in poor condition from insufficient pasture, bad water and hard work, but the health of the men was good. There had been a fight between some Blackfeet Indians and Buffalo hunters. The Indians were instigated to make the attack, according to the hunters' report, by American outlaws. The hunters state that the Indians number 500, and that they had been strengthening their fort at Bow river all spring.

CUBA.

Land Taxes to be Paid in Specie.

HAVANA, September 3.—Captain General Concha to-day issued a decree, to go into effect immediately, requiring that hereafter all land taxes be paid entirely in specie.

BY MAIL.

From Italy.

A letter from Rome says the revolutionists now desire to set up the Red Republic and the Commune, and to play in Rome the pranks it played in Paris, and become bold enough to summon a Congress to be held at Terrara. On the 24 of August there was a sort of caucus preliminary to this Congress, held at Villa, near Rimini, and at this there were assembled twenty-eight leaders of the revolution from all parts of the Peninsula. The Government marched a body of troops to Villa and surrounded it, and arrested twenty-eight Reds. They were searched, and from papers found upon them, and from other information, the Government obtained a list of two hundred clubs of Reds and Internationalists in the provinces of Ravenna, Acona, Bologna and Ferrara. These clubs were all closed within the next few days, their papers seized, and some of their members were arrested. On the 9th and 10th, acting upon information obtained from papers taken at Rimini, the Government arrested three of the International chiefs at Forli, and thirteen at Florence.

From Cuba.

A letter dated Havana, August 28th, says that on the 19th an order was given to put Frederick Dockeray on the chain gang, which was accordingly done. He was, however, spared the indignity of being sent to work with the remainder of the chain gang. All communication with friends in Puerto Principe was denied him, and on the 20th he was shipped from Nuevitas for Havana, where he arrived August 24th, and was forthwith sent to the Cabanas fortress. No one had communication with him up to the time the letter was written.

Another letter from Havana, August 28, says: "Business of every description is very unsettled. There is scarcely anything doing, owing to the extreme fluctuations of gold.

"Frederick Dockeray is to be sent to Spain to-morrow by the Spanish mail steamer. Through the intercession of Mr. Hall, Consul General of the United States, Dockray will be treated as a cabin prisoner, be without irons, and have the liberty of the whole ship."

LOUISIANA.

The Coushatta Outrage—Proclamation by Gov. Kellogg—$5,000 Reward Offered for Each of the Persons Implicated.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation placing a reward of $5,000 a head on all the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair, and accompanies his proclamation by the following statement to the public:

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law-abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed he instead to give more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at Executive Department: On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of persons belonging to a semi-military organization, known as the "White League of Louisiana," assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, this being a fact which was established by the returns of the late election. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified sheriff of the parish, in order to avoid the unlawful violence of the White Leaguers, His posse, consisting of sixty-five men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parish, and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish and those holding office would resign their positions. These stipulations, though unlawfully exacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials, who were then locked up in the jail for the night. The following named persons were amongst those so surrendered and resigning: Homer J. Twitchell, planter and tax collector of Red River and Deputy United States Postmaster in charge of the postoffice at Coushatta; Robt. A. Dewees, Supervisor of Registration of Desoto parish; Clark Holland, merchant and Supervisor of Registration of Red River parish; W. F. Howard, Parish Attorney and United States Counselor; Frank S. Edgerton, Sheriff of the Red River parish, and C. C. Wells, merchant and Justice of the Peace. On the following morning, Sunday, the 30th of August, these persons were bound together, two and two, and conducted by an armed guard to McFarland's plantation, just over the parish line of Red river, within the boundaries of Rapides parish, about forty miles east of the Texas line. There they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. On the night preceding the murder a body of forty armed men from the White League of Coilet parish, mounted and armed, left the city of Shreveport, and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. Their bodies were buried where they fell, without inquest or any formality whatever.

(Signed) WM. J. KELLOGG, Governor.

The Other Side of the Story.

[Special to the Pinesyune.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 3.—Additional information of a reliable character fully confirms Major Stephenson's statement, and gives additional particulars of the Coushatta affair. The shots which wounded Dickson were fired from Twitchell's house, where Dewees, Edgerton, Twitchell, Howell, Willis and Holland were congregated with a party of negroes, all armed. Mr. Dickson had conversed with them a few moments before they shot him. The conversation was far from violent, and the assault without the slightest provocation. A number of negroes who came into Coushatta after the troubles to surrender their arms, and ask the protection of the United States, say that Twitchell and the other above named parties had furnished them with arms and ammunition, and told them that the time had come for them to

Strike for Their Rights.

A respectable white lady, above Coushatta, was approached by a negro, who drew his pistol upon her, cursed her, and told her that the negroes intended to kill everything in the country that looked white. The miscreant escaped Kellogg. There was quiet in the Red River country at last accounts. The false statement emanating from Kellogg, that the people from Caddo parish had everything to do with the disturbance, is absurd. The affair was over before a suspicion of it was entertained by a respectable white person in Caddo, excepting in the extreme southern point of the parish, where there are very few whites. A courier from the upper point of Red River did not reach Shreveport until Saturday, whereas the disturbances were all quiet by Friday morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

Aquatic.

TROY, N. Y., September 3.—In the National Amateur Regatta to-day, the first heat, four-oared race, was won by the Argonautics of Bergenpoint, N. J., beating the Grammercies of New York and Wah-wah-sums of Saginaw. Time 9:36½—a dead heat for the second place.

The second heat was was by the Beaverwyks of Albany, beating the Atalantas of New York. Time 8:55½. The water was somewhat rough.

The first single oared race was between Roach, of Grammerey, and Meyers, of Cedar Bluffs. Roach won easily in 10:19½; Myers 10:32.

Preparations were made for a second heat of single sculls, but a squall came up, and the other races were postponed until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the second heat of the single sculls and the four oared race will be rowed. In the afternoon the final heats of the single sculls, also of the four-oared and double shell race, will be rowed.

THE INDIANS.

A Raid on Horses in Texas.

GALVESTON, September 3.—A dispatch from Fort Worth says there were one hundred and fifty Indians this side of Jacksboro on Friday night last. They had stolen many horses, and were making their way back to the reservation.

TALKS OF THE TEACHERS.

The Addresses and Lectures at the Institute Yesterday.

Yesterday's session of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute in the Ralston school house was very instructive and entertaining. The regulations of the school room were brought into requisition and the Institute was divided into two divisions, the Grammar and Primary. In the former Prof. Benjamin Jones laid down his opinions relative to "Latitude and Longitude at Sea." Although latitude and longitude are both on land and sea, Professor Jones proved to be altogether at home, and gave a very instructive lesson, which was highly appreciated. Miss Ella H. Connelly delivered a lecture on penmanship, Miss Sue B. Nichol read a poem, "The Teacher's Dream," and Prof. J. T. McClymonds closed with a dissertation on "Mental Philosophy." In the Primary division instruction was given in reading by Prof. D. C. Holmes, and in spelling by Prof. T. J. Duncan. Prof. T. H. Douglass gave a lecture on "Classification," and the session closed with a lecture by Supt. Luckey on "Employment."

A School Directors' session was held in the afternoon, at which Samuel Harper, Esq., lectured on "Teachers' Salaries," and James Cuddy told of "The Relation of Ward to High School." Last evening Prof. Burtt philosophized on "The Philosophy of History," and Mr. D. L. Patterson also delivered an address. The session of the Institute will close this evening.

Oil Trade and Pennsylvania Railroad.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We endeavored, in yesterday's article, to show the absurd policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad in driving the greater part of the oil trade away from Pennsylvania. The largest portion of the carrying is done by New York roads notwithstanding that those roads have to transport over double the distance at the same or a less rate than the Pennsylvania Central. In fact Oil City and Cleveland, ship to New York by the Erie road, in the former case, about 550 and in the latter about 750 miles at the rate of $1.10 per barrel, while Pittsburgh refiners have to pay $1.35 per barrel for a distance of only 450 miles, that is a higher rate for two-thirds or even one-half the distance.

Is the Pennsylvania Railroad so badly managed that it cannot carry as cheap per mile as the line of the New York Central? Do the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad not understand that if they wished to do so they could kill all competition in one year, and make Pittsburgh the center of the refining interest? And, do they not understand that everything that helps Pittsburgh to become the refining center will help them in return? Are they so blind that they cannot perceive

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE pipe line argument was closed yesterday, the Judges reserving decision.

DOCKERY, the correspondent arrested in Cuba, has been sent to the chain gang.

AN important consultation was held yesterday, at the War Department, on Southern affairs. Important action is anticipated.

CHIEF IRWIN has been relieved from his suspension, much of the trouble upon which the charges were based being attributed to misunderstandings.

THE Penikese school, notwithstanding the death of Agassiz, progresses satisfactorily, and in accord with the system marked out by the great Professor. The buildings and surroundings of the school have been greatly improved during the past Summer.

EVERY candidate on the Republican ticket in this county is pledged to co-operate with the Ring.—*Post.*

We are in a position to deny the truth of this statement, and call upon our neighbor to specify who are thus pledged, and to whom, and when the pledging was done? The *Post* must know all about it, or it wouldn't say so.

ALTHOUGH the GAZETTE prates volubly enough about the necessity for purifying the public service, yet whenever an opportunity for action arrives it creeps in to its hole; and would, if possible, draw in the hole after it. *This we have accomplished.* —*Dispatch.*

Yes, and the accomplishment was a great relief, as the hole, when drawn in, gave comfort to the senses of sight and smell, on the part of the general public. Nothing like confessing such a remarkable performance.

IT is gratifying to know, not only that Judge Poland, author of the gag law that passed Congress, was not elected, but that the independent Republican who ran against him, Hon. D. C. Dennison, received more votes than he. No election resulted, therefore, in that District in Vermont, but it is probable that at the special election that must be held, Poland will take the hint, and get out of the way. If not, the small vote he has received will encourage those opposed to him to make a strong effort, and thus defeat him.

SENATOR SCHURZ has developed his hand in Missouri, in the shape of a "People's Movement," the ostensible object of which is to reform and purify existing parties, but having for its real purpose the return of Schurz to the United States Senate. It is not looked upon as promising success. Schurz has played fast and loose with his former party friends for years, and they are not disposed to trust him again; and while his course greatly benefitted the Democrats and gave them the State, they do not feel disposed to reward Mr. Schurz with a return to the United States Senate. The only hope the new movement has is that it may gain the balance of power, as between the two parties, and thus compel terms. But this is a faint and delusive hope.

AT THE annual meeting of the Equal Rights League, of this State, at Reading, a fortnight since, a committee was appointed, of which Granville S. Woodson, Esq., of this city, is a member, to correspond with other State Leagues, with a view to a National Council, to be held at Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of December, to take such action as may be necessary to secure the passage of the Civil Rights bill. This is a very important movement. The Democracy have united in making war on this measure, and it is now essential to carry it through Congress, and place it on the statute books. We are fully satisfied that when the subject is fairly presented to the Republican party, as it will be in the course of the present canvass, it will unanimously ratify it, and make the Civil Rights bill a distinct party measure.

WE do not object, occasionally, to a display of impudence that borders on the sublime. Such an exhibition was given us yesterday by the *Dispatch*, when it claimed that it had compelled us to silence as regards the candidates in the First Legislative District, or had demonstrated that we dare not speak, or that we were committed to the Ring, or had abandoned our independence,—or something of that kind. There was a such a bundle of pretentious assumptions involved in one gloomy and despairing paragraph, that tried hard to be triumphant, that we do not seek to analyze them very closely. But it did not occur, apparently, to our suffering cotemporary, that the principal reason for our not responding to its frequent appeals was the profound contempt we have for its weak-minded and silly pretentiousness. "Just this it proves, and nothing more."

THE Republicans of Ohio have entered upon their State canvass with a vigor that promises the best success. At their State Convention, the candidates for the several offices to be filled were nominated by acclamation, General Pond for Secretary of State, and Judges Day and Johnson for the Bench. Senator Sherman, General Garfield and Governor Noyes delivered ad dresses to large and enthusiastic audiences. The latter, in the course of his able speech, very tersely stated the great issues before the country. These are: "The management of the finances of the country. Cheap transportation in the interest of both producer and consumer. The thorough pacification and development of the prosperity of the South. The civil rights of the colored people, and the promotion of such moral reforms as are necessary for the public good. And it is for the country to determine whether the Republican party, which has already done so much, is better prepared to master these important matters, or the Democracy, which has done nothing, and attempted nothing in all these years, except to embarrass the best efforts of the administration." The platform contains a denunciation of outrages at the South, and a plank in favor of temperance. The Republicans of Ohio are evidently fully up to the most recent phase of the questions of the day.

WM. E. FORSTER, one of the most influential men in English politics at the present time, is soon to visit this country. Many excellent results, chiefly in the way of a mutual good understanding between the two countries, is anticipated as the result of this visit. Mr. Forster's position in England is that of the most prominent leader on the Liberal side, after Mr. Gladstone, and he will doubtless be his successor as the Liberal leader. He has been warmly friendly to this country at all times, not allowing himself to be carried into the excite- ionally arose during the eliminary to the Ge- n, judicious and equable, he clearly perceived the truth, even amid the whirl of passion, and adhered to it unflinchingly. As a result, although not favored by birth, he steadily increased in influence, and was made, in 1865, Under Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's Government, and later Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education in Gladstone's Government. He has carried many important bills through Parliament, —the Ballot bill of 1871 being chiefly indebted to him for its passage, and the Education bill of 1870 being entirely committed to his management. He will come to this country as a well tried friend, and deserves a cordial greeting. He will devote his time to intercourse and observations, and the impressions he derives will do much toward influencing him in his future course on questions in which this country is interested. Had we an association or club suitably organized to extend invitations and entertain guests, we would urge that he be invited to visit Pittsburgh.

SOUTHERN TERRORISM.

That a coarse of systematic and murderous persecution of the blacks has been resolved upon by ex-rebels at the South, and is being carried into effect, is clearly proven by a number of undeniable circumstances. 1. The outburst of savage ferocity began simultaneously, in at least five Southern States, noted in the past for their vindictive rebel feeling. These are Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Kentucky. Such unanimity of savage ferocity, directed toward a given purpose cannot have been accidental; it was purposeful and deliberate. 2. It was foreshadowed by allusions to a "war of races" in the Democratic journals of the country, the design of those references being to create the impression that the blacks were the aggressors against the whites. Also, by the very earnest attempt to ridicule and discredit the several reports of outrages perpetrated on the colored people, by declaring them election stories, gotten up to affect the Northern elections. 3. There is a specific reason why these outrages, if resorted to for political purposes, should be commenced at this particular time. The terrorism established might serve to intimidate or drive away the colored voters, thus giving the original Secessionists,—Democrats now,—the control. 4. That outrages are being perpetrated is true beyond a shadow of doubt. From the States named, and from different parts, at the same time, come detailed statements of most terrible outrages. Even Democrats cannot deny the facts, but seek to color and explain them, so that their side may appear well. But that negroes are murdered is not deni..

That at times the negroes may be blameworthy, we do not deny. But as a rule, they are sinned against until, by outrage and persecution, they are driven to retaliatory measures, and then a perfect pandemonium of murder is let loose upon them. And, in many instances, even this retaliatory excuse is not given, the colored people seeking to evade conflict, but being murdered all the same. That all this outburst of diabolic fury, at so many different points, means nothing, is not to be believed. That the negroes, so quiet during the war and so peaceful since, have suddenly become vicious and vengeful, is not to be credited. The only conclusion that can be reached is, that the Southern Democrats have secretly conspired, and have resorted to violence and murder as a means of regaining political power.

This course of crime cannot be tolerated. The South must not be given over to ruffianism and murder. The Republican press of the North and President Grant were disposed to sympathize with the Southern people, as against carpet-baggery, but when such a spirit is substituted as that shown during the past few weeks, there is no choice. We would be glad to see the South redeemed from vicious rule, where it exists, but cannot, for a moment commend the element that seeks power by violence and bloodshed. The President should not hesitate, where these cases come within his jurisdiction, to employ the power at his command, to protect the persecuted blacks. These outrages will check any sympathy that may have begun to develop in behalf of the Democracy, and will lead the people to think, that with all their promises, the old, arrogant, vicious, lawless spirit that gave birth to the war of rebellion, is vital among the Democracy still. And we regret to say, we believe this to be the case.

THE SEPTEMBER STATEMENTS.

We have before us the September statements of the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The General Revenue Fund shows a balance of $753,717.07,—or more than a quarter of a million over the legal limit. While the Constitution requires that "the moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses," the law practically evades this very point, except as regards the first days of January, April, July and October. "Wherever it shall appear" on these days, that the balance from sources of General Revenue shall exceed $500,000, the excess shall be carried into the Sinking Fund. It will be seen that as drawn, the law practically evades the requirement of the Constitution,—and in the *interim* between the quarterly transfer, there is no limit to the accumulation of moneys in the General Revenue Fund. So the matter stands. It can be readily seen that the law has been so artfully drawn that it is not, in reality, a check upon the old order of things. We have been assured that the Governor and Auditor General have given attention to the subject, and directed the law to be rigidly complied with. It is being done, by the statement that the moneys are deposited *by the State* on call, and without collateral. Hence, of course *the State* has no interest for these moneys. Of course, this whole business is sheer trifling, and yet, we hesitate, after the earnest assurances we have from Auditor General Allen that he has gone to the limit of his power, by calling the Governor's attention to the subject, and having the law complied with, precisely as the Attorney General has defined it, to farther criticise that gentleman. Putting aside the influence of the State Treasurer, and the interest he has in this subject, the fault is with the Legislature. Every decent and sensible man knows that a law can be framed that will meet exactly what is wanted. The point aimed at is to prevent speculation with State moneys, and to stop the drawing of interest on State deposits. There is no obscurity or uncertainty in the wishes of the people. They know what they want, and the gentlemen of the State Ring know it. And we and they know that the very evil the people wish stopped still continues. There is no need of dallying with this question, or dodging around an artfully framed law. We admit that the law permits just what is being done, but it does not prevent the State Treasurer from doing what the people wish, manage the Treasury so that it shall make interest on its deposits, thus saving the people so much taxation.

It is an outrage that this should be as it is; and we have more regret over this than any other one thing. We are glad to know that there are Republican candidates in nomination in this county and elsewhere, who intend that this evil shall be remedied. We certainly shall agitate the subject more and more, and not rest satisfied till the reform we demand shall be accomplished. At the present the law is against us; but the Constitution is with us, and public sentiment is on the side of reform. Of course we do not expect that anything will be done more than the law requires; but, gentlemen candidates for the Legislature, you should know that this duty is one that you cannot evade or dodge. Will you vote for the reform of this law, if elected?

POLITICAL NOTES.

IF the Republicans carry New Jersey this time, the succession to Senator Stockton is thought to be between Mr. Cattell and Secretary Robeson.

NEW YORK CITY politicians are now fixing up a slate for the Mayoralty. Mr. George M. Van Nort, the Commissioner of Public Works, is mentioned as one of the aspirants for Havemeyer's chair. Mr. George Opdyke, the banker, is also on the list, and it is even hinted that Thurlow Weed himself will emerge from his retirement and accept the Republican nomination for Mayor.

THERE is a strong suspicion in Massachusetts that Gen. Butler's unnatural quiet on the question of the Governorship is more seeming than real. Careful observers declare that unless the General's enemies pay pretty close attention to the primaries they will find Butler delegates uncomfortably plenty in the State Convention, and that there is an undemonstrative activity on the part of Butler's friends which indicate that he has not abandoned the contest so much as he might.

HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY, nominated by the New Jersey Republican State Convention as its candidate for Governor, was born December 7, 1827, in Springfield, Union county, New Jersey. Early in life he removed to Newark and engaged in the manufacturing business, representing the city in the Assembly in 1860. In 1866 he was elected to Congress in a district previously Democratic, and in 1870 was again nominated and elected. In 1872 he declined a renomination for Congress, but his fellow-citizens have shown an unwillingness to leave him in private life by making him the Republican candidate for Governor.

A GRAPHIC description of the Democratic party is that given by Senator Morton: "The Democratic party is out of power and is struggling to regain it. It is the opposition, and attempts to seize upon every popular discontent and avail itself on local passion to injure the Republican party. It presents no policy for the administration of the Government, and makes no attempt to preserve consistency. It feels at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another, and to take any position in one State to strike the Republican party a blow without regard to the ground which it occupies upon the same question in other States. It does not hesitate to use any weapon of assault, knowing that there is little responsibility attached to those who are struggling to gain power as compared to those who are responsible for its exercise."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WILL not the Washington *Chronicle* say a kindly, soothing word to the *Commercial?* It fumes and frets pitiably under its recent castigation. Some soothing syrup, dear *Chronicle!*

DR. CLARK tells us that the common cat-tail of our swamps is a delightful dish, when seasoned with salt and spice. Cat-tail must not be confounded with Spotted-Tail, although they both run wild.

A STORY comes from Chicago of the discovery of a person in that city who is the possessor of a pair of earrings worth $220 which were the gift of Nilsson, the singer. It may be all true but the last eight words.

"ONE of the rules of the Order of Enoch," says the Salt Lake *Tribune*, is that all girls on reaching the age of fourteen must get married. There is to be no deviation from this, and at the first offer, no matter how many wives the man may have, or how ugly he may be, the girl must accept his hand."

IT has been thought that to turn the Desert of Sahara into a sea would injuriously affect the climate of Southern Europe; but M. Grad writes to the French Academy of Sciences that the evaporation might increase the rains, but would not otherwise affect the atmosphere, as the prevalent winds are independent of the physical condition of the Sahara.

DR. STEINBEISS finds that cremation is a bore, and by way of something better he proposes a kind of mortuary stueco. He has invented a cement that he wants to have the dead plastered over with to the thickness of several inches, and as the mixture hardens it will become a close fitting stone coffin and defy the elements and time—and even Gabriel.

SOME of the largest manufacturing firms in England have changed pay day from Saturday to Monday, and are represented as being very well satisfied with the results of the change. The object is to remove from the workingmen the temptations of a "holiday" immediately after they have been paid their weekly wages, and by having work waiting for them on the morning following pay day.

RECORD is made of the preternatural sagacity of a horse in Lockport. He trotted alone into a smithy where the day before he had been shod. His was lame, and, in pulling off one of his shoes, it was found that a cruel nail had been driven into his foot. It is not every man who is wise enough to go to the doctor when it is necessary, or to keep away from the doctor when it is unnecessary.

WE SUPPOSE that it is all perfectly proper that the bill of fare of a clam chowder lunch should have a somewhat monotonous flavor of clams. This was the *carte* of a company of hungry Trojans the other day at Dry River: 1. Clam chowder; 2. Lager; 3. Clam chowder; 4. Lager; 5. Clam chowder; 6. Lager. It will be observed that the festivities were celebrated at Dry River. From this and from the beery provisions of the programme, we infer that thirst had rather the better of hunger on this occasion.

DURING August, the marine disasters to vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, numbered twenty-one, the total value of the vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being estimated at $885,000. Among them were the steamers City of Guatemala, which belonged to New York; Corinth, bound from New York to Liverpool, and Alexander Lavaley, from London to New York. Two ships, three barks, two brigs and eleven schooners were also lost, among them being the bark Southern Belle, bound from Philadelphia to Antwerp; bark Constanza, from Bona to Philadelphia; schooner A. D. Huddell, owned in Philadelphia, and schooner Daniel Friel, of Camden, New Jersey.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A RECENT visitor to the Profile House, White Mountains, says that all the waiters are Dartmouth College students, and the chambermaids New England school-teachers.

THE butterflies of fashion are at Saratoga in full force this season. In fact, the place never saw so many at any one time since the late unpleasantness. They never fail to attend the hotel hops every night. The Southern element is well represented.

AT Newport the display of elegant turnouts is splendid and profuse. Landaus, rockaways, fours-in-hand, dog-carts, phætons, etc., pass and re-pass to the wonder of the humble pedestrians who mutely gaze upon the grand pageant with feelings akin to envy.

ONE of the guests at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, is the widow of a wealthy citizen of Buffalo. She is sixty years of age. She is accompanied by her widowed son-in-law, who is just half her age. Those two persons are engaged to be married, and will be united next Winter.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Squirrel Island, says there is an entire absence of style or fashion there. He has seen the Governor of the Commonwealth trudging to his $300 home with a pack of clams. Boarding schools girls, instead of being "dressy" themselves, dress cunners for breakfast.

WRITING from Cushing's Island, near Portland, Me., a correspondent says: "Our bathers do not go to the edge of the ocean, hold hands and look up and down, but youths and maidens launch out fairly on the broad bosom of the 'briny,' each on her or his own hook, and swim half a mile or so before returning to the bathing-house."

PERSONAL.

THE grave of the poet Percival is at Hazel Green, Wis., marked only by a single evergreen tree.

A QUARTER of a century ago Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, was a gig-tender in the Pontoosuc woolen mill at Pittsfield.

THE Cologne *Gazette* describes Mme Bazaine as "young and beautiful, with luxuriant black hair and black eyes, of a charming figure and bewitching loveliness."

DR. MARY WALKER has got into her fall pants. They are greenish in color, having large square check, and "bag" as gracefully as the slack of a schooner's mainsail.

MISS EMMA BROUGH, daughter of ex-Governor Brough, of Ohio, has married John W. Meyers, of Oakland, California. The honeymoon is in its full at Lake Tahoe.

NO MONUMENT marks the grave of Stonewall Jackson, in Virginia, but merely a heavy gravestone, surmounted by a scroll of white marble, with the inscription, "General Thomas S. Jackson."

MRS. STOWE doesn't allow the ladies of Castine, Me., where she is sojourning, to stow away any information from her regarding what she thinks about her brother Henry. "Frigidity" is the word.

HERR MAURUS, the celebrated Hungarian writer, says that a countryman of his presented Prince Bismarck with a shirt of mail, which the latter wore when he was fired at by Blind, and doubtless still wears.

THE "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," whose bravery on the battlefield has been the theme of many a song and story, is now known as Lieutenant John A. Clemm, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. He was only twelve years old at the time he became famous, but his admirers did not lose sight of him, and in due time he received his present commission from the President.

THERE was a great marriage at Liverpool, August 19—what might be called a Cunard marriage—Mr. Charles MacIver, one of the sons of William MacIver, of the Cunard Company, having wedded Miss Sarah Harlettee Graves, daughter of S. R. Graves, M. P. All the shipping of the port was decorated. Even Her Majesty's ship Caledonia sympathized in bunting. "The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and stephanotis and Brussels point lace; and the bridesmaids wore dresses of blue silk, trimmed with white tarletan and looped with tea roses."

SIR MUTU COOMARA SWAMI, of Ceylon, on whom Queen Victoria has just conferred the honor of Knighthood, is a gentleman of distinguished position in the East. He is also remarkable as having been the first person who, being neither a Christian nor a Jew, was admitted a barrister of one of the English Inns of Court; his "call" bears date January, 1863, at Lincoln's Inn. He has also done much toward making the literature of India known to the Western World, having published several works relating to Indian and Buddhistic philosophy; and he has given to the public an English translation of an interesting Hindu drama, named "Arichandra," which he dedicated to the Queen.

FASHION NOTES.

THE new Satchels are made of cut blue steel-beads and hung from the waistband of the same. They are larger and more useful than formerly.

THE novelties of this period are mostly in Vichy fabrics, of which fans and parasols are made to correspond with the Vichy costumes, now so much worn.

THOSE little Swiss trinkets so commonly seen in Europe are becoming very fashionable here, and the girl of the period makes a fine display of the pretty nicknacks on her precious person.

A MATERIAL called bege is worn over black silk for half mourning. It is looped with black bows and made in all the new gray tints. A white crepe chemisette under a bodice that is open en chalie, and white ruffs for the wrists.

CACHEMIRE DE L'INDE, a soft woolen tissue, is employed in the making up of rich dust gray and cigar-brown silks. The cachemire must match exactly, so that the introduction of two different materials be more perceptible to the touch than to the eye.

AN evening frock for the dinner table, white pique over which a blue sateen redingote. The skirt is trimmed with blue braid, the blue overdress with white. It is open in front; no earrings, no bracelets, no necklaces, but a blue velvet ribbon around the throat with a medallion or locket.

THE bodices of full-dress toilettes will be made longer as the season advances, and tournures are to be discarded. The fulness of skirts will proceed from draped, festoon hangings over the under widths and trimmings consist in drawn frills, flounces, coquilles and bouillonnes. The heavier materials, such as horsespuns, cheviots, and the French limousines, will be ornamented with galoon made of chenille mixed with silk and with gimp fringe of the richest description; also, stamped velvet.

IT IS ALREADY certain that the art of dressmaking will become extremely complicated, and the charges made by first-rate faisuses will by no means diminish. It is intended that elaborate needlecraft shall set sewing-machines at defiance. A certain pride is already taken in incrustrations of thread guipure and in leaf patterns raised down the centre of flat silk quillings. It is a revival of the old Flemish art. Sleeves are to be tight to the wrist, but much puffed. A loose oversleeve will be introduced toward the end of Autumn, sewed in the armhole, and only reaching the elbow.

VIRGINIA.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Various amendments to the Constitution of Virginia have been proposed by a committee of the Legislature appointed for the purpose. The changes proposed are very sweeping, being in effect as follows: "Present preamble of Constitution to be omitted; the bill of rights to be restored as drawn by George Mason and adopted in 1776; transfers the clause recognizing the abolition of slavery from the bill of rights to the Constitution; makes the prepayment of the capitation tax necessary to the right of suffrage; requires voting to be open, and *viva voce*, and not by ballot; abolishes the registration of voters; extends the Governor's power to pardon so as to embrace the penalties against dueling; reduces the General Assembly so that the House of Delegates shall not exceed 100, and the Senate shall not be less than thirty-five or more than forty members; prohibits any person holding a lucrative office or any minister of the Gospel from being elected to the General Assembly biennial; increases the capitation tax to two dollars, and dedicates the whole to the support of free schools, in place of all taxes on property for that purpose; requires that on the passage of every act of the General Assembly the yeas and nays shall be taken and recorded; provides that future amendments to the Constitution may be made by vote of a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly and their ratification by the people."

AMERICAN TROTTING HORSES.

The Fast Time During the Season.

The following shows the fastest time made by American trotting horses during this season, and where the exhibitions occurred: Goldsmith Maid, Boston, 2:14; Lulu, Rochester, 2:16¾; Gloster, Rochester, 2:17; Red Cloud, Buffalo, 2:18; Camors, Buffalo, 2:19¾; Mambrino Gift, Buffalo, 2:20; Belle Brassfield, Rochester, 2:20; Piety Goldsmith, Buffalo, 2:20¼; Smuggler, Buffalo, 2:20¾; Castle Boy, Utica, 2:21; Nettie, Cleveland, 2:22½; Bodin, Buffalo, 2:21½; Lucille Golddust, Utica, 2:22½; Fred Hooper, Cleveland, 2:23; Thomas Jefferson, Buffalo, 2:23¾; Cozotte, Springfield, 2:23½; Frank Wood, Rochester, 2:24; Kansas Chief, Utica, 2:24; Nasby Girl, Springfield, 2:24; James Howell, Jr., Springfield, 2:24; Music, Utica, 2:24 1-4; Thomas L. Young, Buffalo, 2:24 1-2; Joker, Buffalo, 2:25; Nellie Irwin, Rochester, 2:25, Commodore, Utica, 2:25; Everett Bay, Springfield, 2:25; Monarch, Jr., Utica, 2:25 1-2; Spotted Colt, Cleveland, 2:25 1-2; H. C. Hill, Rochester, 2:25 1-2; Magnolia, Buffalo, 2:26 1-2; Wellesley Boy, Utica, 2:26 1-2; Major Root, Utica, 2:27; Stewart Maloney, Springfield, 2:27; Ben Smith, Rochester, 2:29; Kittie Cook, Buffalo, 2:29 1-2; Bella, Springfield, 2:30; Condit Smith, Rochester, 2:30 3 4.

The Population of China.

The population of China, notwithstanding the frightful ravages of the great rebellion, which in some parts has reduced it by one half, is still, says an English journal of August 19, marvelous for the amazing figure to which it reaches. Baron Reichtofen has estimated it at 100,000,000, but the Abbe David, a well known Chinese explorer, in a recent communication to the Societe de Geographie of Paris, declares this to be much below the real facts. Basing his estimate upon his knowledge of the province of Kiangsi, which he thinks below the average, M. David reckons the population of the Flowery Land at 300,000,000. But for infanticide and small-pox he believes the people would double themselves every twenty years.

UNDER THE SEA.

The English Channel Tunnel

When theoretical and practical men differ in opinion respecting the feasibility of any proposed scheme, says the *Engineer*, an actual experiment affords them the only means of ascertaining which of them is in the right. Rival opinions, conflicting statements, and contradictory assertions have existed for years with regard to the possibility of tunneling under the channel, and as yet nothing has been done or attempted to be done, with the exception of some endeavors of a private character to which we shall allude, to solve the problem. If we sum up the opinions hitherto expressed by geologists and engineers respecting the Channel Tunnel, it will be found that while the former do not go so far as to deny the possibility of the undertaking, yet they entertain grave doubts of its feasibility. As an instance of an obstacle which geologists regard as calculated seriously to imperil the success of engineering subterranean works, may be mentioned land springs. These certainly give a great deal of trouble occasionally, but no engineer would be deterred solely on that account from carrying out the undertaking. Assuming uniform conditions to prevail in the same strata, the remark of Sir John Hawkshaw is very appropriate. He has observed that at a sufficient depth it is of no more consequence that the sea may be above the tunnel than a mountain. The cost of running preparatory driftways in order to determine the ultimate practicability of the scheme has been estimated at £80,000. It has been stated that the Great Northern Railway of France is willing to contribute a portion of this, provided the London, Chatham and Dover, and Southeastern lines on this side of the channel will furnish their quota. The proposition is fair and reasonable. Until some trial of this description is made, it is idle to speculate on the contingencies which may occur, or to enter into details respecting the character of the permanent structure. The best form to be adopted, the most suitable materials, and the mechanical arrangements for their transport, and for insuring ventilation, are all matters which it is quite premature to discuss at present.

THE LATE COMET.

Influence of the Comet on the German Vintage.

The news received from Germany, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems to promise that the comet of 1874 will leave behind in the wine countries a pleasant memorial of its visit. A correspondent writing from Ehrenbreitstein states that the vintage in the Rhine and Moselle districts, especially where the highest class of wines are produced, is likely to compensate for the disastrous years of 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873. In the favored spot known as the Rheingau no such quantity has been recorded since the celebrated comet year of 1811. At one time it was apprehended that the early May frosts had, as in former years, committed much damage among the vines; but these fears have long been dispelled, and there is now, we learn, the fairest promise that the vintage of 1874 will be an exceptionably grand one both in quality and quantity. Such delicate little attentions to wine drinkers on the part of these erratic heavenly bodies are the more appreciated because we are not always able to count upon them. Since 1811 not by any means all of the numerous comets which have appeared in this country have been careful to perpetuate their memories by their handsome presents of wine. The comet of 1811, above referred to, and Donati's comet of 1858, with the magnificent claret vintage which followed it, are perhaps the only two which can be held in grateful remembrance for their effects upon wine. On the other hand, two famous years, '34 and '74, produced their wines without any cometary assistance, unless the near approach of a comet in one case and its recent departure in the other can be supposed to have exercised any influence upon the vineyards. A comet was visible in 1823, and in the year 1835 was the date of the last appearance of Halley's comet of 1682.

A Wonderful Baby.

The greatest wonder in Kentucky, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, just now arrived in the city from Glasgow, Kentucky, and will be on exhibition here in a few days. It came in the shape of a three-year-old boy baby, which weighs 126 pounds, measures 37 inches around the chest, 40 inches around the waist, about 56 inches around the hips, 26 inches around the thigh, and is 40 inches in height. Mr. S. H. Chambers, a man of medium size and about forty-five years of age, is the father. The mother is rather small. The child when born was of ordinary size, and was six months old before he began to develop into such enormous proportions. He is a pretty boy, of a lively disposition and very intelligent. With due respect to the boy and his parents, as the reporter viewed him both lying on the bed and standing up on the floor, he appeared more like a baby elephant than a baby boy. He is very stout, has a good appetite, talks plainly, and sleeps soundly.

MALICE.

Who would be malicious,
And burn with envy's hatred?
Few would wish to be vicious,
Who would with love be mated.

Malice is a burning foe,
Firing all within its reach,
Scattering peace where'er it go,
Scorning all who would it teach.

Burns itself most of all;
Hates the very name of peace;
Its sympathy is gall,
Which seeks not,—knows no cease.

Let none in me be found,
Save me from the evil thought;
Guard me the cursed ground
To shun, for a better part.

'T were better, far, to strive
The grace of God to share,
Nor trust my heart to give
The One who answers prayer.

Teach me Thy law to love;
Yes, and in *Thy paths to walk*,
That I may ever prove
The joys of holy talk.

So shall my sleep be sweet:
Safely guarded by Thy hand,
Bring me, with all that's meet,
Into Thy Heavenly Land.

ENOCH BATH, Hulton, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,251 86

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rehm, G. Vellmeyer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.
ALEX. G. COCHRAN.....J. M. GAZZAM.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
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Directors U. S. Law Association.
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

STATIONERY.
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All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS and SHIPPING TAGS. Special Inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, cor Wood St. and 6th avenue, and No. 1121 Liberty St., (New Trimontane Bank Building.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all Kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE!
All creditors of the A. V. R. R. who have not yet signed the paper accepting the terms offered, are notified that said paper lies at the office of the SAFE DEPOSIT CO., on Fourth avenue, for signature.
J. Q. HERRON, Chairman.
au12:f66

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET,
All WORK WARRANTED. Sole Agent for Gliue's Patent Slate Roofing Paints.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA
FALL
We desire to call the special attention of buyers of chasod. We have received the first shipment (others e even lower than the same goods sold in the year 1869. can offer unusually good bargains. All departments of
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
New Colored Alpacas.
New Fall Delaines.
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All Wool Sateens, choice shades.
New Black Dress Goods.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
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NEW FALL STYLES
In Ladies' and Children's
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Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
All Styles and Qualities.
Extra Bargains in
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Shirting Flannels and Fine Flannels
ALL KINDS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
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STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
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Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
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Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
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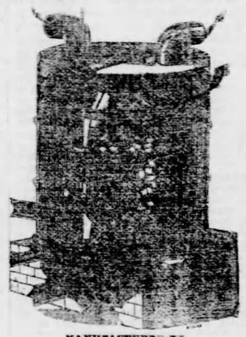
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NILES' IMPROVED
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BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Plain and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors,
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COAL AND COKE.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, and cor. Robeson and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to all her orders. au29

Robt. R. Latimer,
COAL DEALERS,
CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Best Family Coal, Nut Coal and Slack always on hand.
Orders left at J. S. Porter's, 61 West Diamond street, corner Ohio, Allegheny, or at Jas. Patterson's, 1299 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
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Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. au15-v30

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Dickson, Stewart & Co.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal
And manufacturers of
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OFFICE and YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Lawrenceville. Upper streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Parr, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Bull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. K. Lynn & Co

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And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property. Rent or Forward. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday from 7 to 8 P. M.
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Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - $200,000
D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,930
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, Ireland, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groeninger, J. F. Hartwig, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Long, Paul Hogus, Christ. Siebert, F. Habermas, A. Groetzinger. President.
JOSEPH LAUCHART, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 4, 1874.

Extreme dullness characterizes banking operations at the present. There is little demand for discounts, and but little movement of money, except as the weekly or semi-monthly pay rolls are met, or operations in real estate are completed. There is but little exchange with the east applied for, and, in brief, banking trade is generally stagnant. This does not necessarily imply an equally stagnant condition of business. On the contrary, there is, as we stated yesterday, a moderate and improving activity in business, but on a cash basis. Buyers do not choose to go farther than they have the money to pay, and to a larger extent than has been customary, they come prepared with currency to pay. The large operations that characterized the business activity of past years, seem to have dwindled down to something resembling a general retail trade to cash buyers. But it is thought that the possibilities of a large revival of trade are lying dormant, the people not choosing or trying to go forward rapidly. But should anything occur to induce a start, all the elements of an active trade exist among the people, just as they have been for years past.

O'Secretary Bristow's new call for 5 20 bonds, it may be stated that the registered bonds are mostly held at home, the coupons largely abroad. This is the eleventh call made under the Funding act for the five-twenty bonds of 1862, making an aggregate of $174,000,000 thus far called in. The amount of called bonds on which interest has ceased and which have not been presented for payment is $1,287,000. The object of the small calls is now understood to be connected with the latest negotiation of five, gains intelligent explanation from the experience of the past month. The called bonds, it appears, come in but slowly, and the syndicate had it difficult to get them to turn into the Treasury in exchange for the new fives. In the absence of these bonds the syndicate would be obliged to pay gold into the Treasury, and of course draw for it on the other side. This would greatly disturb the foreign exchanges, and at a very critical time, when we are just about marketing our year's crop, and want a normal state of foreign exchange. Hence the syndicate appears to have acted wisely not allowing gold to leave our interest, but ours, in adopting the course they are pursuing.

Says the *Ledger*: Unusually large quantities of grain and Western produce are coming eastward over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three hundred and fifty thousand bushels were shipped to Europe from Philadelphia by the steamers of the Pennsylvania line during the last month; and on one day of that month there were sixteen hundred cars loaded with Western breadstuffs and produce on the tracks in West Philadelphia at one time. If these cars had full loads, as we presume they had, their freight was equal to five hundred thousand bushels of grain. At ten tons to a car, their aggregate load amounted to sixteen thousand tons, or sufficient to furnish full cargoes for sixteen large sailing ships of one thousand tons burden each. If these sixteen hundred cars had been made up into continuous trains, the procession would have been nearly, if not fully, five miles long.

The *Official Moniteur of the German Empire* has just published the bill relative to the circulation of bank notes, which is to be submitted to Parliament in the next session. There exist in Germany a considerable number of institutions of credit duly organized and regularly constituted, which have assumed an extraordinary development since 1866, and which circulate an enormous mass of paper which their metallic reserves are far from covering. Several of these establishments, from the Bank of Prussia down to those of the petty States, are connected with the Government by reciprocal relations. The circulation of the notes of the first-named, for example, which in 1865 was only 160,000,000 of marcs, has been increased to nearly 750,000,000 in the years 1871 to 1873, so that it has quintupled in the interval of a dozen years. For some time past public opinion has been demanding a reform of the paper system, and notably the unification of national credit by means of a Bank of the Empire, like those of France and England. The Imperial Government has not consented, or perhaps has not dared, to go so far; the new project allows the diversity of banks to subsist, but reduces to less than one third the present amount of the notes; moreover, it rules to a great extent those institutions accustomed to rules of perfect elasticity. The bill, besides, lays a tax on the excess of paper circulation not covered by the reserve in specie.

The Philadelphia *North American* is of opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury in future should send his bonds to Europe by the steamers from that port, as they are the only vessels which carry the American flag. As a further incentive to this step, the editor mentions that the steamer Ohio, which sailed on Wednesday from Philadelphia, took out a million and a half dollars in the bonds of the Reading Railroad Company, in quick following to the million sent out on the last trip of the Illinois.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	112¾	112¾
5-20—1864,	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new,	110¾	110¾
" 1867,	110¾	110¾
" 1868—coupons,	110¾	110¾
10-40's	111	110¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5 per cents	110¾	110¾
10-40's—coupons	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103¾
Erie	24¾	24
I. C.	90	91
R. R. & R.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	9¾	8¾
St. Paul	34	34¾
" A. & P. Pref.	74	74
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Northern Western Common	58	58
Do. Pref.	67	68
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	73¾
Ontario & Mississippi	24	24¾
Union Pacific	38¾	39
Toledo & Wabash	31¾	32¾
Marion	12¼	12¾
Chicago & Alton	99	
Adams Express	103¾	106¾
American Express	66	65
U. S. Express	67¾	67¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	77¾	77
Merchants Union Express	18	
Fort Wayne	98¾	
Quicksilver	31¾	31¾
Mankhal and St. Joseph	21¾	22
Panama	111¾	111¾
Iron Mountain	19	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	54¾	55
" scrip	102¾	103¾
Reading	20¾	
United Co.'s of N. J.	90	
Oil Creek	6¾	7¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Central Transportation	44¾	45
Empire do	34¾	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90	91
P. C. & St. L.	85	

NEW YORK, September 3, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $114,000. The customs receipts were $551,000. Prime discounts, short date, 5@6. Money 2½@5. Gold ranged 109⅝@110, and closed at 109¾. The carrying rate was ⅛@1. Loans were flat. The clearings were $12,000,000. Sterling 486@485¾ for sixty days and 488¾@489 for sight. State and railroad bonds were quiet and steady. Governments were firm. Stocks opened ⅛@⅜ lower than yesterday. Fluctuations were frequent, with the general tendency downward. The market during the last hour of business was moderately active. Wabash was conspicuous for weakness declining to 32. Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 24½ to 23¾, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred, from 14 to 13¾. The decline in the remainder of the list averaged ⅛ to ¾ per cent. Among the sales were 29,000 shares Western Union, 7,500 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 28,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Rock Island, and 24,000 Wabash.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 113¾; do '65, 116¾; do new, 117¾; 5-20s of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; 10 40s, 111¾; new 5s, 113¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 92¾; Tennessee, old, 76¾; do new, 76; Virginia, new, 70; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 31¾; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77¾; American Express, 66¾; U. S. Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; N. Y. Central, 102¾; Erie, 24; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 123; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 72; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¾; Northwestern common, 37¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 65; Toledo & Wabash, 32½; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 7; do preferred, 23; Ft. Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 44; Sandusky & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 83½; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 39; Central Pacific, 91¾; Union, 84¾; Sanford & Erie, 15¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874.

The general marketeadie markets, while they cannot be termed active, are, nevertheless, about all that can be expected, and, if we are not mistaken, they are not much behind what they usually are at this season of the year. We are glad to find that a more hopeful fee ing is prevailing elsewhere, and some of our eastern exchanges are taking a very cheerful view of the situation. Some such is to be expected from the Boston 'Globe.' As to the future, in order to insure the revival of trade and commerce, the labors of the farmer must be rewarded with good crops, and he must have a ready market for his products, and he seems likely to be has this year, as he had last, the best evidence of which is the fact that in the country, as a rule, money is comparatively plenty, and will be more so as soon as the farmers get the results of the present year have been marketed. The Southern farmers are anxious to get their cotton, and the country merchant pays it to the city jobber and manufacturer, and thus it passes in popular circulation, and the result is good times. Our wholesale merchants, our bankers and others having business relations with the country, are unanimous that a better fall trade never been more prompt or satisfactory than at present, and this certainly is a most encouraging sign. There are no complaints of hard times trade is plenty of money. This we have. The banks are full of it, and capitalists all over the country are anxious to find some one to whom to loan thousands and hundreds of thousands. There is money enough in the country at this time of writing to put into active use and cause it to circulate among the people. The third element necessary for a general business revival is low rates of interest in view of the fact above stated, it ought now to begin to grow rapidly.

LARD—Trade continues very dull in consequence of the sounds-ce of other fruits, notwithstanding prices are very low: $110 to $1 90 per gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, the demand for shipment east is not as brisk as it was ten days ago, nor is the demand of stock, prices are fully table change. 16@17 for common; 18@20 for medium to good and 22@25 for prime to choice. The New York market, as will be seen, continues dull.

CHEESE—As noted in our last issue, trade is not as brisk as it was, owing no doubt to the hot weather, which nearly always curtails the demand, but the receipts continue light and with the accumulation of stock, prices are fully sustained: 13½@ a, in a jobbing way, for prime Ohio Factory.

EGGS—The inquiry appears to have slacked off slightly, owing to the sharp advance and hot weather combined, but the supply is light and prices are sustained, we continue to quote fresh at 20.

FLOUR—There is nothing to record excepting that the arrivals of Spring wheat flours have dropped off very materially within the past week or two, indicating that millers are not able to hold their own at present prices. Trade ourselves of a decline, hence they will carry just as full lists as the sanguine buyers. We continue to quote at $6 75@7 50, the outside figure for choice Minnesota. Winter Wheat flours remain quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Trade continues fair, although it is scarcely as brisk as it usually is at this particular time of the season. Rio coffee is steady, and Roasted has been reduced one cent 9 lb, in sympathy with the recent heavy shrinkage in gold. There is a continued steady demand for Sugars, and prices are firm but unchanged. We refer to the Weekly Trade Review of the Boston 'Monthly Tobacco Circular:" Exports of tobacco from the ports of New York for the months of August, 1873, 1,103 hhds, 11,451 tierces, 1,256 cases, 30 stems and 5,700 lbs manufactured. The small crops to be made this season, from all indications, will cause a healthy demand for the good fact, it induced exporters, manufacturers and jobbers to stock freely at current prices and thus give factory fair inquiries to what has been done during the past month. In the latter part a number of Western buyers again entered the market, operating their speculative views on stand of the crop, which being late, is exposed to the early frosts. Prices have ruled very firm, and forced prices up again from ¾ to 1 cent ₩ lb, the sales of Kentucky reach 17,000 hogsheads, of which 2,500 for export, and 15,000 for consumption; balance on speculation.

SUGARS.—Pulverized, Crushed and Granulated 11¾ to 12c; Coffee, A, 10¾@10¾c; Extra C, 10¼; Ex. C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 10; New Orleans, 9¾@10¼; Yellow Clarified, 9¾@10.

COFFEE.—Fancy Rio, 20; Choice Rio, 19¾@19¾c prime, 19; good, 18c. Fancy Roasted, in 1 lb packages, 26c loose, 25c; Java, 32c; Rio ted, 22c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 50c; prime, 48c; good, 45c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 50c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.10; White Drips, 90@95c; Choice Golden, 75 to 80; Silver, 70@85; Molasses Syrups, 40 to 50.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9¾; good, 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾; Patna, 8¾c.

GRAIN—The grain trade, so far as our market is concerned, continues slow, and to dealers generally quite discouraging, and perhaps it is absent all that can reasonably be expected: as noted in our last report, the complaint is not so much a want of business, as it is to realize to a want of margin for profit. It is claimed that some parties in their anxiety to secure a large crop have forced rates down lower than there is any necessity for; like the dog in the manger, they are not making money themselves and are not allowing others from making any. Wheat continues quiet and prices are nominally unchanged: quote No 1 Red Winter, and $1 35 for No 2 Winter for Penna and Ohio. The Oat market is quiet and unchanged—we continue to quote at 40@42c in sacks and to dealers in store. Corn is ruling quite dull, and prices are unchanged at 70@75c for shelled and $2 50@2 60 for Toledo. Rye is ruling quite dull, and prices are nominal at 90c ₩ bu.

HAY—Baled is still in light supply, and firm but unchanged: we time to quote at $20@24, as to quality, and loose, $18@20.

ONIONS—$2@3 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is reported a shade easier, the large influence of the receipts, and quotable at 70@75 ₩ bushel, by the car load. Sweets weaker but not quotably lower—$4@5 ₩ brl for Baltimores and $5@6 for Jerseys.

PEACHES—The arrivals have commenced to fall off somewhat, and the market is quite firm: may be quoted at $1@1 ₩ bushel for fair to choice and 60@75c for common.

FLOUR—$5@10 ₩ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling rates: Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, ₩ lb, 15@0 4¾; Shoulders—Ex. Sugar Cured, 10¾@0; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 15c; Dried Beef—Ex Sugar Cured, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 10@0 ₩ lb; Short Rib Sides, 13@0; Short Clear Sides, 14@0 Mess Pork, ₩ brl, $25. Lard—Refined for country use in tres, 15¾; half brls, 16¼; tubs, 14¾; 10 lb caddies, 16¾@0 lb do, 16¾. 3 lb. pails, 18; 5 lb do, 17¾@0 do, 17¾.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; woolen or rejections, 2½@3c; cotton, 2@2½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, if anything, is a shade firmer but unchanged: $2@2 25. Flax Seed, $2@2 10. Clover unchanged.

TALLOW—Country, 6¾@7c; city, 8.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Receipts of live stock during the twenty four hours ending to day at noon, 56 cars cattle; 12 cars hogs and 4 cars sheep; making for the week, that is from and including Sunday up until noon to day, 384 cars cattle; 116 cars hogs and 81 cars of Sheep.

CATTLE.

The market has been fairly active during the past twenty four hours, and while in view of the very limited receipts, the general feeling is stronger, exceeding for scalawag stock, there was no quotable change in prices. The sales during the time in question footed 1,844 head, making 4,936 head for the week: of these 79 cars were driven in and sold for Philadelphia: 6 cars to New York; 163 cars to country dealers and 19 cars to the local trade. As intimated in our last report, there were some good cattle on sale this week, and they brought full prices: one drove of one hundred head of prime Southern Ohio steers, average 1,450 lbs, brought 6 2@, purchased by Roddy Mayberg and Kiefer & Rhein; one purchased one car of extra, for the Allegheny market at 7c: in addition to these, we are cognizant of two cars of prime Southern Ohio steers, average 1,400 lbs, that sold at 6c, for the account of those who ship half fatted, slippery stock here expecting to have them sold at the prices current early in the season. The quotations of prices may be given at 3 to 5c. for scalawags to extra 1,400@1,400 corn fed steers. The purchases for Philadelphia to-day were as follows: R. Mayers Wood; Duffy & Co 11; Jas. Auld; Shamberg & Co 16; John McArdle 8; F. Sheets 3; J. Bergman 3; Duffy & Co 11; Thompson & Co 3; J. G. Burt 5, in all 79 cars. Slippery cattle quotable at 3@5c, according to quality and condition.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
58	14,460	4 60	97	19,740	5 00
100	24,000	4 75	58	14,210	5 00
105	24,150	4 90	46	9,840	$1 75 ₩ head

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acet., sorts	8	9@	10	Oil, Anise	2 50	4.00@
" Saltzburg	1.30	1.40@		Bergamot	7.00	12.00@
" 1st select	65	68@		Cassia	2.00	2.20@
Acid, Citric	1.65	1.75@		Castor		27½@
" Oxalic	12	14@		Cod Liver	4.00	4.50@
" Tartaric	68	65@		Linseed	90	95@
Alcohol	2.05	2.20@		Neatsfoot	1.00	1.10@
Alcoh. Cape		20@		Olive	1.25	2.00@
Alum		2@		" Pts	1.50	2.50@
Alum		3@		" Flo	3.75	4.50@
Ammonia, Aq	45	50@		Orange		4.25@
Antimony	10	15@		Origanum	70	1.00@
Arrowroot		25@		Peppermint	1.50	2.00@
Asafœtida		44@		Pennyrl	1.50	2.00@
Balm Gilead	40	45@		Rose, Otto	6.00	6.25@
Bals. Copaiba	50	1.00@		Sassafras	80	90@
Canada	75	80@		Spearmint		4.75@
Bay Rum	3.25	3.50@		Star Anise		3@
Bals. Peru		2.70@		Tansy		3.00@
Subnit		2.80@		Tolu		1.00@
Blue Mass		1.10@		Vitriol		4.00@
" Vitriol	12½	13½@		Iodid	4.00	4.25@
Borax	17	20@		Quinine	2.60	2.70@
Brimstone	4½	5@		Rochelle		42@
Camphor		55@		Salæratus		9@
Cantharides		1.75@		Saltpetre		10@
Capsicum		40@		Soda, Ash	4½	5@
Carb. Ammonia		20@		Bi Carb		4½@
Cassia Buds		30@		Soda, Sal		3@
Castile Soap	13	15@		Sulphur		3@
Chalk Prep	6	7@		Sulphuric Ac		3@
Chamomile		40@		Tartar		35@
Cinchona		30@		Turpentine	65	70@
Cloves		35@		Vanilla	7.50	8.00@
Cochineal	80	90@		Saffron Am.	1.00	1.25@
Copperas	3½	4@		Zinc Ammonia		16@
Cream Tar	40	50@		Epsom		5@
Cubebs	25	30@		Glauber	2½	3@
Dover's Pd'r	2.10	2.15@		Rochelle		40@
Ergot	80	90@		Soda	3	3½@
Ether, Nit.	60	70@		Soda, Cas'y		20@
Sul	65	70@		Cardam	2.40	2.50@
Fl. Lemon		1.00@		Ginger	75	1.00@
Logw'd	12	15@		Mustard		12@
Madder	17	18@		Senna, Alex		22@
Gentle Ash	35	40@		Tinct		22@
Glycer, Pure	30	35@		Trinov		25@
Brewer's	25	30@		Valerian	65	75@
Indigo, Man	1.00	1.20@		Soap, Castile	13	14@
" Pr.	1.00	1.25@		" White	12	13@
Iodine	6.10	6.40@		Soda Ash	4½	5½@
Iodoform		1.80@		Bi Carb		5½@
Juniper Ber	7	8@		Sugar Milk		3.75@
Logwood	23½	25½@		Pulv		2.85@
Madder	17	18@		Hop Leaf		25@
Magnes. Cal	85	1.00@		Turpen. Spts	45	48@
Mace	85	90@		Varnish Coach	1.85	2.00@
Manna, Flk		60@		Copal	1.25	2.00@
Morph. Sul.	6.75	7.00@		Damar	1.50	1.80@
Nit. Silver		1.80@		Lac Shellac	60	65@
Opium		10.00@		Venet. Red	2½	4@
Pow'd		12.00@		Whiting	1½	3@

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept 3, 1874.

There is but little doing in Crude, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, and the market continues quiet and unchanged; it was offered at 90c, with but very few, if any, takers. Our refiners generally may be considered virtually out of the market, as they are nearly all well stocked, in addition, many of them have stopped, and besides, a general suspension is contemplated. It is surprising what a lot of fuel is required to run the refineries of this locality, and during the past week or two, the demand for shipment east is not as brisk as it was ten days ago, nor is the demand of stock, prices are fully table change. 16@17 for common; 18@20 for medium to good and 22@25 for prime to choice. The New York market, as will be seen, continues very dull in consequence of the sounds-ce of other fruits, notwithstanding prices are very low: $110 to $1 90 per gallon, as to quality.

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LARD—Trade

HOME NEWS.

Pittsburgh Female College
Opens Sept. 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Boiler Explosion.

About seven o'clock Wednesday morning a boiler exploded at Shippen's stave mill, on the outskirts of Meadville. The explosion resulted in the complete destruction of the mill and the instant killing of Phillip Uttick, aged forty-five years, also slightly injuring several others. The boiler was thrown some five hundred feet, cutting in twain a maple tree, fifteen inches in diameter. The deceased man leaves a wife and four children. A weak patch on the boiler seems to have been the cause of the explosion.

The "Columbia" Case.

Yesterday the argument in in the case of the Columbia Pipe Line against the West Penn Railroad, was resumed before Judges Ewing and White in the District Court.

Mr. Hampton concluded his argument in behalf of the railroad company, and was followed by Messrs. Woods and Marshall for the Columbia.

The argument occupied the entire day, and at the close the Court took charge of the papers and reserved its decision.

A Denial.

We are informed that Mrs. Youngson states that her name was used in connection with the new temperance organization that we mentioned on Tuesday without her knowledge or consent. Further that she believe, in the plan adopted at first, and at present so successfully being prosecuted by the crusaders, as the only way to reach the masses. Her attendance at camp meeting for some weeks, accounts for her absence from the band. Now, as she has returned, she will in a few days be at her post with her sisters battling nobly against the great public evil of intemperance. G.

Allegheny Fire Department.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening, and approved the monthly pay roll amounting to $3,287 90, and bills amounting to $600. The Chief Engineer was directed to sign the contract for the new steam fire engine for the Fourth ward. It was decided to recommend to Councils that a fire alarm bell be placed in the tower of the new engine house on Sandusky street. Mr. George Scharfitt was elected engineer of the Ninth ward engine company, to go into service as soon as the new engine arrives.

Returns of Allegheny City Officers.

The city officers of Allegheny have made returns of the receipts of their different offices for the month of August, under oath, to the Controller, as follows:

H. S. Fleming, Mayor	$ 293 00
Wm. Paul, Jr., Superintendent Water Works	375 20
Chas. Davis, City Engineer	190 00
W. W. Tyson, Street Commissioner, East District	10 00
Alex. Hanna, Street Commissioner, West District	43 36
D. Hastings, Clerk of Markets	1,971 09
Geo. B. McNulty, Weighmaster, Diamond Scales	215 42
D. J. Boden, Weighmaster Second Ward Scales	423 53
Wm. Grenewald, Bark Measurer	208 84
S. B. Davis, Wharfmaster, West District	146 25
S. Tyler, Wharfmaster, East District	76 70
C. Hoch, Health Officer	30 00
Total	$4,183 29

Hymeneal.

Last evening one of those always interesting ceremonies, by which the future of two lives are interwoven, was celebrated at the elegant residence of John Wilson, Esq., No. 172 Wylie avenue. The happy principals in the felicitous scene were Mr. Samuel P. Fulton and Miss Annie G., only daughter of John Wilson. The friends who gathered to witness the nuptials and extend congratulations composed a select company, in which was fully represented the wealth, and fashion and culture of Pittsburgh society, whose presence iadicated the general esteem in which the families most intimately interested were held. The ceremony was performed in a graceful way by the Rev. S. E. Frazier, pastor of the Third U. P. church, and in accordance with the beautifully simple rites of his denomination. The sincerity of the congratulations which followed was abundantly testified in a rich array of presents, that were as handsome and appropriate as they were intrinsically valuable. After the ceremony and the supper, the guests spent the hours delightfully in the pleasures of social intercourse, until the bride and groom bade them farewell and started on the early train for an eastern tour.

The pair who have thus so auspiciously joined hands for matrimonial journeyings, are eminently worthy of the good wishes of which they were the recipients. The bride is a lady whose personal graces, charms of manner, and of mind have deservedly given her a strong hold upon the affections and esteem of all in the circle of her associates, and the groom is a gentleman whose elevation to positions of trust in the City Government, and whose rank in the legal fraternity gives evidence of the genuine character of the man. We take pleasure in adding, to the numerous good wishes of their friends, a hope that the kind Fates will illuminate their hymeneal pathway with the brightest sunshine, and that, happiness and prosperity in the highest, may attend them in all their future sojournings.

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.

Silverware and Other Valuables Stolen.

At an early hour yesterday morning burglars forced an entrance through a side window into the residence of Mr. Frank Tiernan, on Stockton avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny, and ransacked the lower rooms of his house. They succeeded in getting together a quantity of silverware, several silver castors and other valuable articles, and made their escape with their plunder, undetected. The first intimation the family had of the robbery was in finding the gas burning in the parlor yesterday morning. There is no clue whatever to the thieves.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE.

Work Stopped by an Injunction.

Yesterday morning, upon the petition of Adam Bender, the Court of Common Pleas issued a preliminary injunction against the city of Pittsburgh, or Contractor Hugh Brown, Brownsville and Washington avenue improvement and James E. Nelis, contractor, their servants and workmen restraining and enjoining them from digging, excavating and paving the said Brownsville avenue on and in front of and over the property of the said Adam Bender, and from building the wall on the said property until the said defendants shall have paid the said plaintiff, Andrew Bender, just compensation therefor, or shall have secured the same to be done by good and sufficient security.

FIFTH AVENUE EXTENSION.

Its Completion—Oakland Street Railway.

Yesterday the Miller Pavement on Fifth avenue extension was completed, and the street in formally opened to travel. This will prove a very great convenience to the public, and has already resulted in very marked improvements of properties along the line of the improvement. The Oakland Passenger Railway Company have laid a double track to Dennison avenue, near East Liberty, and have put on cars, most of them new, and possessed of the latest improvements. The stock of horses has been renewed, and in all particulars preparations have been made for the perfect accommodation of the public. Low prices and rapid time are features of the new management. In the improvement of the street and the fresh arrangements for travel this will prove the attractive thoroughfare of the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The regular fall and winter season at the Opera House will be inaugurated on Monday night, on which occasion Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will appear in their popular drama "Eileen Oge." Since the close of the last season the house has been completely repaired and renovated, and many improvements made in the new company (the names of the members of which have already been published) has been selected, which is superior in most respects to any brought together in this city. With the Florences as the opening stars, the season cannot fail to have a brilliant opening. There are few if any performers who are more popular in this city, and their repertoire contains a number of dramas of the best Irish school, which always succeed in drawing crowded houses. "Eileen Oge," selected for the initial performance, is one of the most enjoyable pieces of its school.

MASHING FURNITURE.

Private Entertainment Yesterday—Public One To-day!

"Shaky" Patterson, "Reddy" Savage, James Caskey and Robert McBridge, yesterday boarded car No. 5 on the Rebecca street line, in Allegheny city, and commenced to shake up a row. L. R. Sivis, the conductor, ordered them to be quiet, at which they got highly indignant, and attacking him, struck him a number of blows. Those riotous youths then left the car and visiting a couple of saloons on Rebeca street near Ridge avenue, were engaged in the amusing (?) and performances of mashing furniture and creating as great a disturbance as possible, when Officer Barr and Detective Scott crossed the threshold and laying hold of them in a manly, graceful style marched them off to the lock-up. A number of charges will be preferred against them to-day. They are not unknown to the police, nor are they unfamiliar with the shape of the cells in the Allegheny Station House.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS.

Is There no Eye to Pity and no Arm to Save?

It tells its own sad, touching narrative; and is it a wonder that the magesterial heart was melted, the magesterial eyes dimmed with tears, and the magesterial hair erect "like quills upon the fretted porcupine," as this startling revelation of an impending social cat astrophe was made known.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY JAIL, Sept. 2, 1874.

To the Mayor of Allegheny City:

DEAR SIR: Mayor Fleming I wish to prevent an elopment between my wife, Mrs. Maggie Minster, and Honerey Seifrel of Troy Hiltop No. 4024 street, Allegheny.

She toold me herself that she ware going to go away with him and I have good evedence to that effect I am incarsurated in the County Jail and do not know how to act, the elopment is to take place on Thursday Sept. 3 or their about so pleas inform me wat ccurse to take.

Yours respecfuller,
AMES MINSTER,
County Jail,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—Please let me know what to do before it is to late.

The Mayor will gratefully accept proposals for averting the calamity threatened "before it is too late" to help the helpless Benedeck whose temporary retirment for the domestic hearth prevented him from regulating his happy household.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Will the Beecher-Tilton Scandal Affect the Movement—What a Local Suffragan has to say About It—Miss. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton—Woodhull & Claflin not Recognized—Mrs. Tilton not a Suffragan—The Movement Stronger than Ever.

Many of the leading papers of the country are just now claiming that the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and the stories about Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Anthony, which have incidentally been brought out, have materially weakened, if not destroyed, all sympathy with the Woman Suffrage movement. As there is a branch association of Woman Suffragans in this city, which has in the past shown considerable vitality, it was thought that our readers might be interested in a statement as to the opinion entertained by its leaders, on this question. With this object in view, a reporter of the GAZETTE yesterday paid a visit to a lady, whose name is intimately associated with the movement here, and who has more than once held office in the local society. The lady in question is one of the most intelligent and prominent suffragans in the West.

After some conversation upon general topics, the reporter approached the subject upon which he wished to obtain the lady's views, and the interview which resulted is as follows:

WHERE THE PITTSBURGH BRANCH STANDS.

Reporter.—Will the Beecher-Tilton scandal in your opinion have any influence to injure the cause of woman suffrage in this city?

Lady Suffragan.—I think not. The Pittsburgh branch is a branch of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, which is auxiliary to the American Association, and of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is President.

Rep.—There are then two national associations?

L. S.—Yes; the American and the National.

Rep.—To which do Miss Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Cady Stanton belong?

L. S.—They are members of the National and not of the American.

Rep.—What influence do you think the statements with regard to Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, made incidentally in the Beecher-Tilton controversy, have upon the suffrage movement?

L. S.—I would rather have nothing to say about it in regard to woman suffrage in this connection.

Rep.—Why do you say this?

L. S.—Well, so far as I know, neither Beecher or Tilton are officers of either the American or National suffrage associations, and not recognized by either.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Rep.—What is your opinion of the truth or falsity of the statemsuts about Susan B. Anthony?

L. S.—I do not believe them to be true in any particular.

Rep.—And you think too that they will not have the effect to weaken the woman suffrage cause?

L. S.—I think it is just as right to believe this scandal will have an injurious effect upon the church as upon the Suffrage Association. There are in both, objectionable persons who entertain objectionable beliefs, which a majority in both do not believe in.

Rep.—What do you think the general effect of these stories will be?

L. S.—There will be a great many people who know no better who will believe them, but prominent members of the suffrage associations will not. That class who are always anxious to ridicule woman suffrage will avail themselves of these stories about Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton to make new fun of the movement.

"THE CAUSE" NOT WEAKENING.

Rep.—So far as you know the cause has shown no signs of weakening?

L. S.—A lady writing from Michigan, states that in the West the cause is stronger than ever. During her lecturing tour in the interest of woman suffrage, she states that she has been introduced in the various towns she has visited by ministers, editors and lawyers, and that these classes of men are taking a prominent part in aiding the movement.

Rep.—Is not Tilton's position towards the woman's movement likely to have the effect of weakening it?

L. S.—Tilton is not recognized by us as a supporter of woman suffrage. Indeed some months ago he wrote an art cle in his paper in which he explicitly opposed it.

Rep.—You have spoken of the West, have you any information as to the effect of these stories in the East?

L. S.—I have just returned from New York State where I had an opportunity of conversing with many of the recognized friends of woman suffrage. I did not find that the movement was affected at all by them.

THE EFFECT IN THE EAST.

Rep.—What was the general sentiment as to the Beecher-Tilton scandal?

L. S.—I talked with a great many persons about it, and a large majority expressed the opinion that Beecher was innocent.

Rep.—Then so far as your observation goes the statements about Mrs. Stanton and Miss. Anthony have caused no defection from the ranks of the female suffragans?

L. S.—It is impossible to say that the suffragists can suffer from this scandal, any more than society at large.

Rep.—How do the Woodhull and Claflin stand as regards woman suffrage?

L. S.—Mrs. Claflin never had anything to do with it. Mrs. Woodhull was never connected with the movement. She was not allowed to speak on the platform of the National Association a year ago, though she was anxious to do so.

Rep.—Has she not spoken at Woman's Suffrage Conventions?

L. S.—The papers stated last fall that she addressed a Suffrage Convention, but that was a mistake, as it was a Spiritualist's Convention and had nothing whatever to do with our movement. Woodhull is not recognized as a woman suffragan, and the American Association, also, refused her the use of its platform. Mrs. Claflin was never known in the movement at all, at least publicly.

Rep.—Then you think these stories will affect society at large more than the suffragans?

L. S.—There are plenty of persons who belong to the Republican party who do wrong. I can't see why we should censure the Republican party, the Church or any other society, for the belief of a few of its members.

WATER WORKS EXPENDITURES.

Monthly Statement of Mechanical Engineer Lowry — Estimates on Engines &c.

At the meeting of the Water Committee tomorrow evening, the Mechanical Engineer of the new Water Works, Mr. J. L. Lowry, will submit a report of the expenses of his department for the month of August. The following extracts are from the report:

The work on the first pair of engines is progressing rapidly and in a satisfactory manner. The total material purchased to September 1st amounts to 2,321,406 pounds, of which 1,934,139 have been forgings, 1,935,321 iron castings, and 51,946 composition. The total estimate to date is $295,068 52, and the amount allowed Mr. Hartupee, contractor, is $248,066 82. During August the estimate for material and labor aggregates $15,248, and the amount allowed to contractor, deducting the twenty per cent. reserve, is $12,198 40.

The work on the second pair of engines is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The total material furnished to September 1st, amounts to 1,892,329 pounds. The total estimate to same date is $295,859 72; amount allowed contractor, $236,687 78. During August the estimate for material and labor amounts to $8,409. Deducting the twenty per cent. reserve the amount allowed contractor will be $2,727 20.

The estimate allowed to J. B. Hutchinson & Co., for stop gates, amounts to $1,674.

Foundation pay roll	$16,766 03
Coll's quarry pay roll	8 979 21

The engineer will also submit a number of bills, among which is one from the A. V. R. R. for $2,534, for transporting stone during the month of August.

Great Auction Sale of
fine Queensware,
at No. 169, Smithfield street,
THIS EVENING,
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If money saved is money made, and no one doubts his truism, then buy your boots and shoes at R. Taggart's, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, and save 20 per cent. Boots and shoes of first class quality are retailed at wholesale prices. This is the peculiar feature of Taggart's system.

Dunlap's Fifth Avenue Silk Hat
is unusually stylish, and will meet with general approval.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The police force will be paid off to day.

....Last evening Post 88 held a meeting and completed arrangements to go into camp at Uniontown on Monday, September 14.

....There will be two boat races on the Allegheny river to-morrow, one between Powell and Seibert and the other between Howard and Weaver.

....The Criminal Court will have about a thousand cases to attend to at the forthcoming term, of which it is said nearly one-half will be liquor cases.

....Colonel Tom Scott's transcontinental enterprise—the Texas Pacific Railroad—is being reorganized, and in a year it is expected to be on its legs once more.

....A meeting of oil pipe men was held yesterday at the Monongahela House. The session was a secret one, and no particulars of the business transacted could be obtained.

....The stone work of the new bridge across the Monongahela river at Port Perry, which is to connect the Pennsylvania Railroad with the P. V. and C. Railroad is now completed.

....Yesterday afternoon a little boy named Charles Chiefer fell from the top of a load of hay on Spring Hill, Allegheny, and fractured his left arm. Dr. Schmauser is attending him.

....Mrs. Scott, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a lamp, on Wednesday night, at her residence on Forty-sixth street, is not expected to live. Her injuries are terribly severe.

....J. B. Jones, of the Juniata boat club, has challenged Thomas Conway, of the Sheridan club to row him a three mile race on the upper Monongahela course for from one to five hundred dollars a side.

....The nail manufacturers held a meeting yesterday, the object of which was, as stated, to make an advance in prices. No conclusion was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble next week.

....Some unknown thief on Tuesday night stole a horse from the stable of Mr. Huffman, of Jefferson township. A party started in pursuit of the thief and tracked him to Allentown, where they lost the track.

....The furniture, fixtures and appurtenances of the Marine Hospital at Superior Station were yesterday sold at auction by Mr. Alex McIlwaine. The attendance of buyers was small and the prices realized very low.

....A farmer named Sampson Siebert was thrown from a hay wagon on the old National Road, near "Boss", Rush's on Monday, and had his neck broken. The victim was about sixty years of age, and was held in high esteem.

....Clerk Hartzell last evening paid to Mrs Weimar, the wife of the murdered policeman, the amount due her husband for services last month, and also the balance due him on the clothing account, amounting in all to $90 50.

....Yesterday W. B. Ross made two informations before Alderman Graham, of Allegheny, against Dan Hall, whose establishment is on the South Diamond street, charging him with selling on Sunday. The defendant gave bail for a hearing to-day.

....The rattle snake which escaped from its box in the yard of the engine house on First Allegheny, was re-captured under a house, near the place from which it escaped and the people over there can now rest easy. It is still alive and is returned to its box.

....In the District Court of Common Pleas yesterday, John Lumbach entered suit for damages against Nicholas Hartner and Constable William Fees, of the South Side. The action arises out of the sale of two cows belonging to plaintiff, for debt, when he had taken advantage of the insolvent law.

....Wm. Cupples, a brother of Detective Joe Cupples, died yesterday morning at the residence of the latter on Penn avenue, in the East End. Deceased resided at Evansville, Indiana, and came here in the hope of improving his health. His funeral will take place this afternoon at half-past three o'clock.

....The Pittsburgh letter carriers during the past month distributed: Mail letters, 182,982; mail postal cards, 12,258; drop letters, 20,367; postal cards, 10,166; registered letters, 641; newspapers, &c., 65,272; and collected mail letters, 115,494; drop letters, 14 436; Postal cards, 13,800; newspapers, &c., 17,170.

....The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of John B. Bankers, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was killed by being run to death on Wednesday night between two freight cars at Brinton station. The deceased, who resided at Wilkensburg, leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

....A man was captured retailing lead pipe in the residence of Mr. Wm. Semple, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, which is undergoing repairs and as he was being removed to the lock-up by one of the workmen, he plead so hard and plead poverty as the cause, that the man gave him some fifteen cents and let him go.

....Mr. Israel, a notion dealer on Penn avenue, driving yesterday afternon near the corner of Rebecca street and Ridge avenue, Allegheny city, checked his horse, when it frightened at a passing street car, and rearing up fell back and striking the head on the curb stone broke its neck. The wagon was slightly damaged and Mr. Israel escaped unhurt. The horse was valued at $200.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Chas. J. Quetil, a well-known civil engineer, is registered at the St. Charles Hotel.

***Among the arrivals yesterday at the St. Clair Hotel were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duncan and wife, Blairsville; John Wensel and wife, York; R. G. Young, Brownsville; J. H. Crawford, Johnstown; E. Bennett, Ashland, O.; S. Chrowsen, Mercer; C. B. Elliott, Millerstown.

***J. R. Gray, mother and daughter, Rice's Landing, Joseph Clinton, Tidioute; C. F. Warden, Greensburg; J. B. Chapman, Leetonia, O.; A. C. Smythe, St. Petersburg; John Brown, Summerhill; M. B. Stoufer, Connellsville; Miss Mary Ward and Mrs. B. Lupton, Cadiz, O.; R. F. Craig, Wellsburg, W. Va., were among the registrations yesterday at the Central Hotel.

***Yesterday we were called on to bid our friend, John Bindley, Esq., of the firm of England & Bindley, hardware dealers. Mr. Bindley, with his father, has been making a tour of the White Mountains, Montreal and other resorts, and after a delightful and health-improving jaunt of four weeks, returned home on Tuesday. Traveling seems to have agreed with him, as he comes back freshened in appearance and rejuvenated in health and spirits.

***Among the guests yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel were J. B. Hully and Miss Colwell, Brownsville; J. G. Brown, Newark, O; Geo. M. Meitzner and wife, Washington; Miss M. Dowe, Barnesville, O.; W. W. Baird, Monongahela City; Henry Bole, Millersburg; Miss Mary Viethorn, Lewistown; Miss Jennie Davidson, Salem, O; John Gay, Greensburg; Geo. L. Miller, New Lisbon, O.; Alex Sweeney, Steubenville, O.; and J. W. Clark, Bellevernon.

***Joseph Bates, J. J. Vandergrift, E. C. Bradley, Oil City; M. H. Kenyon, George Parker, Miss E. Parker, Joseph A. Herron, Parker City; L. E. Peck, Rouseville; G. W. Wells and wife, Brownsville; J. C. Sharpless, West Chester; Samuel Keenan and lady, S. Devore and lady, Monongahela City; J. Hamilton, Mt. Pleasant; Sutton, Indiana; J. G. Murray, Bridgeville; Peter, John F., and Charles H Graff and John Dalley, Buffalo Mills; Miss S. Alender, Mrs. Beardman, Miss J. Alender, East Liverpool, O.; Mrs. R. Hanna, Allianca, O.; John Smith, New Liverpool, O; J. M. Baker, New Bethlehem; S. G. W. Brown, Kittanning; John Hawkins, Uniontown, were registered yesterday at the Union Depot Hotel.

BUSINESS SUSPENSION.

C. Hanson Love Makes a Voluntary Assignment—His Reasons for Doing So.

Considerable excitement was created among business circles last evening by the announcement, that Mr. C. Hanson Love, the well-known real estate broker and banker, had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. On inquiring from a person thoroughly acquainted with his pecuniary condition, it was ascertained that the rumor was true. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the gentleman made a voluntary assignment under the State law, appointing Mr. Thomas Fawcett as his assignee. No statement of assets and liabilities has yet been made, and it is therefore impossible to give any accurate financial exhibit of the condition of the gentleman's affairs.

It is stated upon the best authority that Mr. Love's embarrassment was brought about by the fact that he had been freely endorsing for a firm which is just now in difficulty. A large majority of the creditors of this firm were willing to grant its members an extension, but one or two objected to this and remained obstinately firm. As these men would have to go down, sacrifice, for it required a large sum to meet the indebtedness, he determined to make an assignment rather than see all his creditors slaughtered for the good of a few. It is also stated by Mr. Love's friends that he started more young men in business than any other person in the city. Many of these are now doing good and successful business, but large sums of Mr. L.'s money are locked up in this manner. Mr. Love has also been carrying a large amount of real estate, and as sales are remarkably dull at present, he has experienced great difficulty in realizing. The impossibility of collecting mortgages, it is said, is another of the causes of Mr. Love's involvement. He has sold large numbers of lots to laboring men, who have erected houses upon them, and in so doing, have run into debt, and been unable to pay their money as it became due. His friends state that Mr. Love never foreclosed a mortgage on any person purchasing a lot from him.

It is claimed on good authority that Mr. L.'s assets are largely in excess of his liabilities, both personal and as endorser, and that everything legally due will be paid. All that is required for this purpose is time for him to realize on his real estate, coal, &c. Mr. Love is said to have made the assignment because had the creditors who refused an extension come upon him, others would have followed and pressed him, thus leaving matters in a worse shape than they can be under this arrangement. He has no wish to shirk any responsibility or shift payment of a cent, but has taken this course in order to have time to straighten up his affairs satisfactorily.

Mr. Love is one of our oldest and best known business men, and in his temporary embarrassment he will have the sympathy of the mercantile public. It is to be hoped that his creditors will treat him with the liberality which he deserves.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The Woman's Branch of the Christian Temperance Alliance.

Yesterday afternoon a second meeting of the new temperance organization known as the Woman's Branch of the Christian Temperance Alliance, was held at the Alliance Rooms, on Sixth street. The attendance was larger than at the first meeting, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The President, Mrs. S. B. Robinson, occupied the chair, and the organization of the branch was completed by the election of Miss L. A. Haller as Corresponding Secretary, the other officers having been chosen at the last meeting.

Committees were appointed to "block out" the city for the work. The design is to assign each block to a small committee of two or three ladies, who will distribute Temperance literature in the district and arrange whenever necessary for meetings, &c.

It was decided to hold a prayer meeting next Saturday evening in the parlors at the residence of Mrs. W. A Herron, on Penn avenue.

The meeting then adjourned. The members of the Branch will meet again at the regular meeting of Alliance next Monday evening, at half-past eleven o'clock.

STREET COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Reports from Numerous Sub-Committees—Pay Rolls for August—Contracts Awarded—Big Lot of Work Put Through.

The Street Committee met last night in the Common Council chamber. On motion of Mr. Elder, Mr. Rafferty was called to the chair. The minutes of August 3 were read and approved. The following pay rolls for the month of August were approved:

First district	$ 2,248 56
Second district	3,351 54
Third district	1,856 27
Fifth district	1,365 66
Sixth district	1,587 26
Seventh district	2,577 66
Engineer's corps	943 33
Total	$13,910 39

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Scott, Ahl and McMahon was appointed to examine the bill of Eran Jones, amounting to $1,367 04, for masonry done on Thirty-third street sewer.

Mr. West submitted a report regarding the sewer at the head of Twenty-first street, on the South Side, stating that the city was not responsible for the damage done by the late flood, but recommending that the lower break be repaired at the cost of the municipality. The report was received and filed, and the Commissioner of the Fifth district was instructed to carry out the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. West also presented a report from the sub committee appointed to prepare an ordinance providing for a registry corps for the city, recommending that the ordinance receive the entire support of the committee, as the work is in such a state of progress that suspension is prejudicial to the interests of the public. The report also recommended that the City Engineer be instructed to detail an assistant to make opening plans and do whatever may be necessary to balance the operations of the Board of Viewers, to be under their supervision so long as they may need his services. The report was received and filed and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Bindley from the sub-committee on a change of grade on Locust street, recommended that the grade from Magee street to the summit shall rise at the rate of seven feet to the hundred, and from Stimpies street eastward to the summit at the rate of ten and a half feet to the hundred. The report was received, but a motion to adopt the recommendation was lost.

The committee on the change of grade on Spring street, Twenty-seventh ward, reported through Mr. Adams in favor of making no change. Adopted.

From the committee appointed to investigate the propriety of grading and paving Thirty-fifth street, from the A. V. R. R. to the river, Mr. Brown reported in favor of having the work done. Mr. Epping presented an appeal from Messrs. Wm. Clark & Co. asking that the work be indefinitely postponed, as they do not feel able to pay the assessment that will be levied upon them. They now have an assessment of $1,200 on the Thirty-third street sewer to pay, and in the present state of business inactivity they have no inclination to have additional liabilities imposed on them. The report and the appeal were received and filed, and after some discussion the work was ordered to be proceeded with.

Mr. Seibert reported from a sub-committee against a sewer on Hatfield street from First to Forty-second street, but recommended an ordinance for a twenty-inch clay pipe sewer from Main street to Forbeth street and thence along Forbeth street to connect with sewer already constructed on Fortieth street. The matter was referred to the City Engineer.

Mr. Finn submitted a report against any change of grade on Stevenson street. Adopted.

The petition of Mr. Meyran that part of Summerville street within the limits of the street district, was ordered to be properly repaired, and on motion of Mr. Dannells that part of Stevenson street which has been disintegrated by the improvement of Forbes street, was also ordered to be paved.

The bill of Mr. Patterson, amounting to $151 20, for re-numbering the houses on Fifth avenue, from Liberty street to Jumonville street, was presented by Mr. Meyran and ordered to be paid.

Mr. West presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute the bond of the city, for the idemnification of property holders who may be injured by the opening of Brownsville avenue.

Mr. Rafferty offered to buy a new hat for any one who would guarantee that the city would lose nothing by the Brownsville avenue improvement.

Mr. Adams said he was not in the habit of entering into such "hat" arrangements, but the issuance of idemnification bonds was only in accordance with custom.

The resolution finally referred to Councils without recommendation.

On motion of Mr. Finn, the action taken relative to the grade of Locust street was reconsidered, and an ordinance was ordered to be prepared in accordance with the report of the committee above referred to.

A communication was read from Edward Davidson, offering to regrade and repave Irwin avenue, in the Seventeenth ward, for $130, and that he would do such a way that he will not stand on it. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

A petition was read for the appointment of a sub-committee to view the condition of Locust and Pine streets and the alleys from Intersection of Chestnut street, in the Sixth ward, with a view of devising some means by which Vickroy and the contiguous streets south of Locust street may be reached. The communication was referred and filed, and the chair appointed Messrs. West, Robinson and Adams as the committee.

A resolution offered by Mr. Elder instructing the City Engineer to re-locate Water street from Penn avenue to Liberty street, was adopted.

Messrs. Finn, Epping and Dannells were appointed to examine into the condition of the wooden pavement on Water street, in front of the Monongahela House, with a view to having it repaired.

The following assessments were approved: Main street, from Magee street to Stevenson's line; Chislett alley, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-fifth street; Medford street, South Side; Hatfield alley, from Hatfield street to First alley, South Side; Mary street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortieth street; Howley avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth street; Our alley, from Pride to Pine streets; Union street, from Collins avenue to Broad street.

The contract for a sewer on Elm and Wilson streets was awarded to Martin Joyce at $2 31 per lineal foot, for 377 feet for main holes and $27 for drops. R. R. Reno got the contract for a board walk on Birmingham avenue, from Monastery avenue to the Manor line, at forty cents per lineal foot.

Adjourned.

"SHUT DOWN."

What the Producers in the Oil Regions Need—The Prospects for the Future.

The Oil City *Derrick* in discussing the prospects of the oil trade for producers says: From the 6th of June to the 24th of August (almost three weary months) we have had a market dead and stagnant, lingering in the region of 75 cents per barrel for oil at the wells, and proportionately less for "immediate shipment." Never before for so long a period has the life been kept out of the business; never before has the trade continued for so great a length of time in a condition so unhealthy and abnormal. And through all this the evil seems to be working for itself no cure. As the business now goes we look upon the extent of operations for the front, and the trade is still more discouraging. We have gone on with a wild, insane energy, increasing our production until we have almost literally gorged every nook and corner of the world with our product, and still we go on.

Many foreign dealers, who carried heavy stocks last year, have been induced by the lowest ocean freights ever known, and the continuing decline in the price of oil, to largely increase their stocks this year, in the hope of "averaging down the cost," but as prices keep going down, and as they seem destined to continue to go down, this averaging process of the foreign dealers has proved a failure. The result of all this is that the European markets are more heavily loaded than they ever were before.

The problem of infusing life into this dead market is one which must be worked out by the producer—or, if the producer refuses, then that problem can only be worked out when production ceases, through the exhaustion of his resources and through his bankruptcy. If the producer wishes the remedy now, he may create it. The task is not a difficult one, nor does it require any great sacrifice, for it really means doing more than such a course as is dictated by an intelligent appreciation of his own future safety. In February and March last, the market received new life and advanced 50 cents per bbl on the simple fact that the belief became general that the production had decreased to 25,000 barrels per day with a tendency to still further decline. Then that 25,000 barrels yielded the producer $50,000. Thereupon he increased the production to 30,000 barrels, and now that 30,000 barrels yields him about $24,000 per day. In other words he is paid for his tediscreet energy by a daily loss of about $25,000. Let him reverse this process. Let him diminish the supply to something like the point of demand. Let him for a season discard his petty jealousies and unworthy competitions; and in doing justice to his patrons and customers he will do justice to himself. We think we can name a dozen of the principal operators, who, if they will, can save this country from ruin. To them we most earnestly appeal. We make this appeal not to promote any class interest or any speculation, but in the honest wish for the welfare of a great trade which is going to ruin.

SHERIFF McPHERSON'S CASE.

The Causes Which Led Him to Attempt to Commit Suicide.

In yesterday's GAZETTE the particulars were given of an attempt to commit suicide, made by ex-Sheriff McPherson, of Jefferson county. Since then the Brookville *Republican* has been received, which comments on the case as follows:

"Mr. McPherson was a Sergeant of Company A, 105th Pennsylvania Regiment, during the war, and was one of the best soldiers of that crack organization, never losing a day from duty until the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost a leg by rebel lead. Since the war he has filled the office of Deputy and also Sheriff of this county, and in the discharge of the duties of the latter position his disposition to do good to those financially embarrassed brought upon him any bankruptcy. His misfortune in this respect was brought about by the failure of the firm of Hoffman & Co., for stop gates, amounts to $1,674.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Sermon by President Hull—Second Days' Session—Rev. J. H. Hull Re-elected President for the Ensuing Year—Fraternal Greetings.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., Sept. 2, 1874.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FIRST DAY—EVENING SESSION.

According to an order of last session, this evening was devoted to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. At 7½ o'clock, President Hull announced the hymn commencing

"The King of heaven His table spreads
And blessings crown the board."

Rev. J. W. Ellis offered prayer. After the hymn commencing

"Of Him who bids salvation bring,
I could forever think and sing."

President Hull read the 45th and 47th verses of the last chapter of the Gospel Luke, upon which he based a brief sermon making these points:

I. The *necessity of Christ's death.* Prophecy, types, mediatorial economy, justice, required it.

II. *How Christ suffered.* As prophet, priest and king. In his body and in soul, at the hands of his disciples, wicked men, Satan, and even from God.

III. *Why Christ suffered.* Because he loved humanity and would atone for and save them. Thus he redeemed us—died for our sins and rose for our justification,—and then ascended to heaven to make intercession, and is able to save to the uttermost all who come to God by Him. All men having sinned, Christ died for all, and commissioned his church to go into all the world and preach repentance and remission of sins to all in Jesus' name.

The Holy Eucharist, representing the sufferings and death of Christ, was then administered to a large number of persons of different churches, several ministers assisting in the distribution of the elements. It was indeed a time of spiritual refreshing and communion of saints.

SECOND DAY.

The morning session was opened by Dr. P. T. Lalsby, who read Psalm 122. The hymn commencing

"Away from every mortal care,"

was sung, after which the aged minister offered earnest prayer for the Divine blessing upon the Conference, the Church and the world.

"Jesus, lover of my soul,"

was then sung, and prayer by Rev. Westfall. Then was sung

"How sweet it will be in that beautiful world,
To meet one another again!"

By this time there was quite an emotional condition obtained throughout the audience, some almost overcome by their feelings. Another prayer was offered, after which the roll was called, minutes of last session read and the routine of business entered upon.

Prof. Daniel Schindler, of Adrian College, was introduced and voted an honorary seat. The list of committees was called, instructions given, partial reports, &c. Several reports of Churches by pastors were read.

Dr. Murray, of Pittsburgh, was introduced and invited to an honorary seat.

The hour of ten o'clock having arrived Conference entered upon the election of President. J. H. Hull, Dr. Collier, E. A. Brindley and T. H. Colhouer were nominated, the latter declining. J. H. Hull received a majority of all votes cast and was therefore declared elected.

Committee on Pastoral Relations was next in order. Westfall, Crowther, Lucas, and others, ministers were nominated and about as many laymen. Revs. J. Crowther, G. G. Westfall—laymen, G. Pague, J. D. Shilwagon, each receiving a majority, were duly elected. Rev. Jno. Gregory was elected Conference Steward, and Wm. Miller assistant.

Adjourned for noon after prayer by J. L. Simpson.

AFTERNOON SESSION

opened 1½ o'clock. Religious services conducted by S. F. Crowther. Committees were called for reports.

The hour of two and a half P. M. having arrived, the fraternal messengers from sister Conferences and churches were heard.

Dr. Murray represented the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. He spoke of the fraternal feeling existing between the two churches, and was hopeful of an early union of the the churches in one body. Letters were received from other of his brethren who could not attend in person, breathing